The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

POPULAR OPINION FOUND TO SUSTAIN THE VETO MESSAGE—DEBATE ON THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION BILL—VIRTUAL DEFEAT OF THE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The new Finance bill has been much discussed to-day privately, and considerable opposition has been shown. Many think the omission of the section regarding reserves would have strengthened the bill. Others object to the increase of the bonded debt which the sale of bonds to retire greenbacks would occasion. But, on the whole, the spirit of comment is quite favorable. It is now well understood among Western men, generally, that the President's veto is a much more popular document than inflation speeches, and all that class of Congressmen who favored the inflation, less from their own judgment than from the supposition that their constituents demanded it, have considerably modified the billigerent purposes which they recently entertained. A few prominent men in Congress look for the failure of the Free Banking bill, and the passage of the Controller's Redistribution bill. Probably the subject will be taken up again next week, and will absorb the attention of Congress till it is settled.

An inflation member of Congress, just returned from an extended visit in the West, reports a very different state of feeling among his constituents from what is generally believed to be the sentiments of their constituents by most Western members. He represents that the veto message is almost universally approved, and that even in Indiana four-fifths of all he met approved it. He found that even the grangers in several of the States were earnest advocates of the veto message and of hard money, and earnestly opposed to any steps toward repudiation.

THE CENTENNIAL DEBATE AND DEFEAT.

The Centennial bill met with what now seems to be its defeat in the House, after a protracted and animated debate. The question is not, however, fully settled, as the House adjourned before making final disposition of it. The bill was defeated by a majority of forty-six votes, but pending the motion to table the bill the House adjourned. It is now the purpose of the friends of the centennial to defeat the motion to table, and pass the bill if possible, and, that failing, to have the bill recommitted, in order that some compromise measure can be devised by which, in some way, the Government may be induced to lend aid to the scheme. It has been suggested that the appropriation might be reduced to $1,000,000, in which event it might have a better chance for passage. Others are in favor of keeping the bill in the committee, if it goes there, until next session, in the expectation that many Congressmen may change their votes after the Fall elections. It is generally believed, however, that such aid would come too late. The debate, which lasted four hours, was limited to twenty-minute speeches, with the exception of the speech of Gen. Hawley. Mr. Cain, colored member from South Carolina, thought that the money would be well expended, in that it would tend to harmonize the sections and materially benefit the country. Gen. Garfield believed that the Government was in no way pledged, and, considering the scheme upon its merits, did not favor it. He believed, rather, that the celebration should be purely a national one, and he advocated the theory of Senator Sumner. Mr. Dawes, as was to be expected, shook the national balance-sheet over the heads of those who, as he said, asked for $3,000,000 for the show. He did not know where the money was to come from. He did not believe that the Government was committed, or that its honor was at stake, and in the matter of honor, he wanted all to know that the Government was pledged to place $29,000,000 in the sinking fund before July 1, not one dollar of which has yet been provided. Gen. Hawley made the speech of the day, and it was a very notable speech for any day. He made a strong argument to show that the Government was committed to the Centennial, and had given it its international character. He replied with great spirit to the charge that the Centennial Commissioners had sought to entrap Congress. He thought it would be difficult for the Secretary of State to write to foreign countries excusing a Yankee Congress for violating Yankee faith. He was very severe upon Mr. Dawes. In reply to his doleful burden of woe as regards the sinking fund, he asked who was the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the House, and why, if there was a dishonorable deficit, as Mr. Dawes had claimed, he had not the courage and manliness to bring in a tax bill. For himself, if there was a dishonorable deficit, he knew that his constituents would support him in any vote he would give for an increase of taxation to save the nation's honor. Mr. Hawley's peroration was a very eloquent description of the progress and development of the material resources and of the intellectual achievements of the country. The vote upon the order to engross the bill was defeated by a vote of 92 yeas to 138 nays. Eugene Hale, of Maine, then moved to reconsider and table the last vote, thus exhibiting his active opposition to the end. The latter motion, however, was rejected by a vote of 117 yeas to 120 nays. The vote by which the House refused to order the engrossment was then reconsidered by a vote of 114 yeas to 112 nays. Thereupon a motion was made to recommit the bill. Before this could be put the House adjourned. The Pennsylvania people and other friends of the bill are very busy to-night in the hope of changing enough votes to pass the bill to-morrow.

REDUCING THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FORCE.

The Treasury Department, in anticipation of the passage of the bill reducing the number of clerks, has taken some action looking to a reduction of 300 on the 1st of July. An order has been promulgated that any clerk who will voluntarily resign may receive leave of absence and full pay until June 30. This inducement is not received with great alacrity by the clerks, and none have yet been heard of who intend to resign.

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Mr. Fenton succeeded in having the Senate take up his bill to remedy abuses in the Customs service, and he finally consented to its reference to the Finance Committee, of which he is a member. Several members of this committee are favorable to the bill. It will probably be reported to the Senate soon. Mr. Morton came to the assistance of Mr. Fenton to-day, and expressed the wish that the bill should not be allowed to slumber in any committee-room. There was a long discussion before the bill was referred, Mr. Edmonds opposing some of its provisions, which left it in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the salary of Custom-house officers at various minor ports. Mr. Chandler, Chairman of the Commerce Committee, stated that the delay by his committee in reporting the bill to the Senate was due to the House investigation upon the same subject, the committee deeming it expedient to wait until that body should take action.

BACKWARD STATE OF BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

The Senate to-day, at the request of Mr. Morrell, of Maine, Chairman of Committee on Appropriations, authorized that committee to sit during the sessions of the Senate, that the bills upon which it has to pass may be perfected as speedily as possible. As an illustration of the backward condition of business in this session, it may be stated that the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill at the last long session of Congress came over to the Senate in January, and then about three months elapsed before it was finally perfected by the two Houses and sent to the President. It is fair to presume that at least two months will be required to complete it this year, and as there are ten or twelve other appropriation bills to follow it, to say nothing of the financial problem, the prospects of an adjournment till late in the Summer are far from good.

EXPORT OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits, and amendatory of the acts in relation thereto, which passed the Senate yesterday, was worded in such a manner as to make its intention rather obscure, and a motion to reconsider the vote by which it passed was made by Mr. Anthony to-day; but, after some debate, it was decided to leave the matter to a committee of conference. Mr. Conkling took occasion to-day to speak of the obscurity which often attended the phraseology of bills amendatory of laws, and the necessity of more care. The object of the bill was to provide for the cancellation of the original bond upon giving a bond of exportation at the port of shipment, and further to allow spirits to be consigned to a port named, or any other, instead of a particular port only, as provided by the present law.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND THE MARSHALS.

Attorney General Williams was before the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice this morning, in the matter of the alleged fraud in the Western District of Arkansas. He himself has long favored the abolition of the district, and so informed the committee. The committee were much impressed with the frankness and manliness of Mr. Williams' statement. While Congress and the public rather desire to hold the Department of Justice responsible for all expenditures in Marshals' offices, the Marshals are not really under the direct control of the Department of Justice, but under the almost absolute power of the Judges. Although the Attorney General constantly informs Marshals that they must reduce their expenses and keep them each year within certain fixed limits, yet the Judge has absolute power to commit a Marshal for contempt should he neglect subpœnas or to execute the process of the court. Over this the Attorney General has no control, and this very fact has been the cause of the very great expenditures in the Western District of Arkansas. The district is very large, embracing the Indian Territory, into which processes run, and the mileage and incidental expenses of witnesses are large. It is entirely beyond the power of the Attorney General to regulate these matters in districts where Judges choose to exercise their power, as, under the law, their power is greater than the Attorney General's.

PRODUCERS AS RETAILERS OF LEAF TOBACCO.

The Committee on Ways and Means have agreed to a bill which permits producers to sell to consumers 100 pounds of leaf tobacco annually. The bill is not approved at the Bureau of Internal Revenue, as it is feared that it will open the way to very great fraud, and that it would be impossible for any officers to tell whether a producer had sold 100 or a great many hundred pounds.

AN EFFORT TO EXPEDITE BUSINESS.

A caucus of Republican Senators has been called to-night, to meet to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. The purpose of the caucus is understood to be to determine the order and precedence of business for the remainder of the session, with a view to save time wasted every few days in a struggle in open session between the friends of measures seeking precedence, and to hasten thus the day of final adjournment.

ARBITRATION INSTEAD OF WAR—THE PRESIDENT'S OPINION.

Dr. J. B. Miles, Secretary of the International Code Society, organized last year at Brussels, who is also Secretary of the American Peace Society, is here in accordance with the directions of the meeting recently held at Cooper Institute, to urge the adoption by Congress of resolutions favoring a system of international arbitration. He had an interview with President Grant to-day, at which the President expressed a very warm interest in the movement, and said: "The nations are fast becoming so civilized as to feel that there is a better way to settle their difficulties than by fighting." Dr. Miles also had interviews with other distinguished men, and was informed by Senator Washburn that the resolutions providing for an expression of opinion by Congress in favor of international arbitration will soon be called up by him, (Mr. Washburn,) and their reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations requested. Mr. Miles this evening delivered an address on the subject before a public meeting at the Congregational church.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. J. B. Creighton is ordered as a member of the Examining and Retiring Board at Washington, D. C.; Lieut. Charles O. Allibone, to the Independence, at Mare Island, Cal.; Assistant Surgeon James M. Ambler to the Naval Academy; Assistant Surgeon David O. Lewis to the Potomac; Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. B. Harris to the Roanoke, temporarily. Lieut. Commander Henry H. Gorringe is detached from command of the Mayflower, and ordered to the Hydrographic Office.

THE STEAMER TUSCARORA.

Dispatches to the Navy Department report that the United States steamer Tuscarora, Commander Belknap, engaged in taking deep-sea soundings, left Honolulu March 18, and arrived at Yokohama, Japan, April 27, having made seventy-two casts, the deepest of which was 3,287 fathoms. She will now examine the south-east coast of Japan, and from there carry a line of soundings to Tounga, Aleutian Islands, and from thence complete the arc of the great circle to the point reached last Fall from Puget Sound.

THE GETTYSBURG AT KEY WEST.

Lieut. Commander McRichie, commanding the Gettysburg, telegraphs from Key West, this morning, the safe arrival of that vessel at that port with the Darien Canal Commissioners. All well on board. The Gettysburg will leave for Hampton Roads on Saturday next.

BARS TO REDEEM GOLD CERTIFICATES.

The following is the full text of the bill which passed the Senate to-day, and awaits the action of the House:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury may, from time to time, transfer to the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, from the bullion fund of the Assay Office at New-York, refined gold bars bearing the United States stamp of fineness, weight, and value, or bars from any melt of foreign gold coin or bullion of a standard equal to or above that of the United States, and may apply the same to the redemption of coin certificates, or in exchange for gold coin at not less than par, subject to such regulations as he may prescribe.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL EXPENSE BILL.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day, the Sundry Civil Expense bill being under discussion, heard Prof. Baird on the subject of fish culture. He showed that it was practicable to introduce shad in the waters of the Mississippi, and asks an appropriation for that purpose. Senator Kelly, of Oregon, was also heard in advocacy of an appropriation of $125,000 for a new revenue cutter for that section of the country.

CURRENCY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $7,365,454; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $53,250,000; coin, $89,318,652; including coin certificates, $36,024,800; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

A letter was received here to-day from Secretary Richardson, dated Augusta, Ga., 5th. Mr. Richardson was in excellent health, and will return to Washington early next week.

COMPULSORY PILOTAGE.

The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day heard argument by Wm. Allen Butler, representing the New-York Commissioners of Pilots, the Board of Underwriters, and the Sandy Hook pilots, in opposition to Mr. Hamlin's bill for the abolition of compulsory pilotage. The committee took no action on the bill, but held it for further consideration.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 7.—A dispatch from Cohoes says Detective Mullen, of Albany, has succeeded in unearthing the perpetrators of the many recent burglaries in this city and vicinity, and has safely caged three of them, named William Schofield, Peter Ralyea, and Joseph Ralyea. The former has made a sworn confession, which proves beyond doubt that the right men are in custody.

HANDEL AND HAYDN.

THE TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL IN BOSTON.

MENDELSSOHN'S CANTATA "HEAR MY PRAYER," AND UNFINISHED ORATORIO "CHRISTUS," AND MR. BUCK'S CANTATA "GOD IS A REFUGE."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, May 7.—The concert this afternoon was the most interesting that has thus far been given, chiefly on account of its witnessing the first performance with orchestra of three excellent choral works. These works were Mendelssohn's cantata "Hear My Prayer," the selections published from the unfinished oratorio of the same writer, "Christus," and Mr. Dudley Buck's cantata "God is a Refuge," a setting of the Forty-sixth Psalm. The first named has been sung with piano accompaniment, by several small choral societies in and around Boston. It was first presented by the Parker Club, an extinct organization, which was composed of the best vocalists in the city. "Christus" was once rehearsed by a small club under Mr. Otto Dresel, and another club in Cambridge took it up under Mr. John K. Paine's direction. Mr. Buck's psalm was sung about two years ago by the Foster Club, a private society, whose attention is entirely directed to the study of new works. To some of the choir each of the three works was somewhat familiar, but the greater part of the audience probably heard them all for the first time. The solos in the first-named were sung by Miss Wynn. The involuntary tribute of tears was paid by many in return for her delicious singing. The appealing cry which opens the work, and the song which relieves the overcharged heart, "Oh for the wings of a dove," were sung with faultless expression. If there was a slight trace of huskiness, it was readily overlooked or forgotten in view of the exquisite tenderness of her rendering. The remnants of "Christus," which Mendelssohn's executors permitted to be published, do not show the author in his best vein. The work lacks the inspiration which shines all through "St. Paul" and "Elijah" and his minor sacred writings. Some of the old fire sparkles in the chorus of the Jews, "Crucify Him," and the trio of the three wise men, at the beginning is a fine piece of writing. There is little in the way of solos. The trio was sung by Messrs. W. J. Winch, J. F. Winch, and M. W. Whitney. The soprano (Miss Wynne) has one short recitative, and to the tenor voice are assigned the connecting links of narrative in recitative. The subject is treated much after the manner of Bach in the passion music chorals, being interspersed with the narrative and dramatic portions, and serving as personal reflections on thoughts suggested by the story. The story itself is the same as Bach illustrates by his passion music.

Mr. Buck's psalm was well received. The author is widely known by his church writings and adaptations of music for the church service. He is still a young man, and his reputation is daily increasing. He is an organist of great ability, a graceful writer of verses, and an excellent German scholar. To a collegiate education was added a long course of study in Liepsic, under Julius Reitz, in company with Arthur Sullivan. In all his vocal compositions he shows a remarkable ability as a writer for the voice, and yet produces effects of form and harmony which show the freshness of his genius. His ability as an orchestral writer is also great. A Boston audience had had a previous opportunity of judging of his quality from a performance of the overture to "The Legend of Don Munio," at a recent concert by the Howard Musical Association. Mr. Thomas will probably perform this overture at the opening concert in the Central Park Gardens next week. His psalm is the first work by an American writer sung by the society. It is not too much to say that the work suffered nothing by its close companionship to writings of the same class by a recognized master. The psalm is the same as served for Martin Luther's famous choral, "Ein Feste Burg," but God's protecting power is asserted by Mrs. Buck with the calm consciousness of assured belief, while in the choral the thought or belief is almost defiantly expressed. The whole work is full of melody, inspiration, and skillful treatment of orchestral resources. The solos were sung by Mrs. J. Houston West, Miss Cary, and Messrs. Whitney, J. F. Winch, and Varley. Mrs. West has been so useful in oratorio performances, and in many ways has been such an admirable artist, that it is an ungracious and almost ungrateful task to speak of her as *passée*. Notes above the staff are seldom musical utterances in her case. Everything went smoothly for the most part this afternoon. Orchestra and chorus and most of the soloists were in excellent condition.

The programme also included Gluck's overture to "Iphigenia in Aulis," with the ending added by Mozart for concert use; *Uriel's* song, "In Native Worth," from Haydn's "Creation," sung by Mr. Varley, who was in fair voice, and who wisely refrained from over exertion, and *Orpheus'* Lament for his lost *Eurydice*, from Gluck's "Orpheus," sung with great tenderness by Miss Cary. There was no concert to-night, but a full rehearsal, by soloists, chorus, and orchestra, of Mr. Paine's oratorio of "St. Peter," which is to be performed on Saturday night. A concert of symphony and other classical music will be given to-morrow afternoon, and in the evening Bach's passion music will be given for the first time in America.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

TRANSPORTATION BY THE ST. LAWRENCE—PROPOSED CHARTER OF A COMPANY WITH $5,000,000 CAPITAL.

OTTAWA, Canada, May 7.—In Parliament last night the bill to incorporate the International Transportation Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, was read a third time. This company proposes with its capital and the commercial influence of the Western States to utilize the St. Lawrence and its inland seas. It is said that the products moving to market from the upper lakes via the St. Lawrence through the ports of Montreal or Quebec, or from Montreal via the Richelieu to Burlington, and from thence to the markets of New-England, or to Boston or to Portland for shipment, would gain from ten to twenty days in time, and would cost from twenty-five to thirty per cent. less in freight and charges than by the Erie Canal, Albany and New-York, and that the imports from England can be laid down in Chicago, via Montreal, cheaper. The association is to establish regular lines of propellers between Montreal and all the important lake cities, and organize a through line of freight cars between Montreal, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, &c., and from Montreal to the sea-board cities of New-England and the maritime provinces, thus inaugurating, in connection with the regular line of steam-ships, a system of cheap freights from the interior to Europe, &c., and thus making the cotton and tobacco stored on the Ohio or at St. Louis subservient to Montreal, as it now is to New-York or Baltimore.

A PUGILIST SHOT.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 7.—A special dispatch to the *Evening Chronicle* from Petrolia City, Butler County, Penn., says Ben Hogan, the pugilist, was shot at that place about 1 o'clock this morning. Two unknown men had a dispute in Hogan's house, when a woman named Miss Vic. Venmapes interfered and drew a revolver on one of the men. Hogan attempted to knock the revolver from her hand, when it went off, the ball entering his groin. Hogan is now lying in a critical condition. The ball has not been extracted, and the physicians are unable to say whether or not the wound will prove fatal.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY ELECTION.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 7.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kansas Pacific Railway was held at St. Lawrence to-day.

Robert E. Carr was elected President of the company, and the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Robert E. Carr, Adolphus Meier, C. S. Greeley, B. W. Lewis, Jr., S. M. Edgell, John D. Perry, Theodore G. Meier, and Robert Barth, of St. Louis; Thos. A. Scott and Mathew Baird, of Philadelphia, and L. H. Meyer, of New-York.

THE INUNDATIONS.

STARVING PEOPLE EATING CATTLE THAT HAD STARVED OR BEEN DROWNED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 7.—S. Johnson, a planter from Chicot County, Ark., who arrived here this morning, brings distressing accounts of the suffering among the laborers and their families in that vicinity, many of whom, he says, have subsisted for several days upon carcasses of cattle that had died of starvation or been drowned in the overflow. The citizens complain of the action of the New-Orleans Relief Committee in not sending supplies outside the State of Louisiana, but this arises doubtless from the scarcity of the supplies and the great amount of destitution nearer New-Orleans. The Relief Committee have actively engaged in collecting supplies to relieve the immediate wants of these people. Further trouble is apprehended from the rise in the St. Francis River.

RESULTS OF THE OVERFLOW IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 7.—The Governor and Relief Committee receive letters daily from the overflowed parishes, giving details of the condition of the inhabitants. Recent letters from Catahoula, Caldwell, Concordia, Franklin, Ouachita, Rapides, and Tensas Parishes show no improvement, but indicate additional affliction by sickness. From the great mass of correspondence the following is selected as showing substantially the purport of the whole: Mr. Redditt, writing from Cuba, Ouachita Parish, says: "The country for miles around is submerged, and twelve farms are almost entirely under water within three miles of this place, with a population of 700 persons, from the breaking of the Cuba levee. The levee broke on April 6, and the current of water was so strong that it washed away everything on my lot except my dwelling-house and store-house. My corn, horses, and oxen are all gone. The water in my dwelling is four feet deep, and rushes through in such a current as to make it tremble like a leaf; but look not to me alone. There are 600 or 700 others similarly situated within three miles."

W. J. Ellis has lost everything. The water on the floor of his dwelling is five feet deep, and he has not one pound of provisions on hand for himself and fifteen freedmen, and no chance of getting any in the neighborhood.

Dr. R. C. Burch, writing from Boscobel Plantation, Ouachita Parish, says there are 3,000 people within the limits of his practice, many of whom are suffering from sickness caused by exposure on account of the overflow. He is unable to supply the demand for medicines, and asks that medicine be forwarded, offering to distribute it to the sick and suffering.

SIGNAL OFFICE REPORTS ON THE RIVERS.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Signal Office reports, during the past twenty-four hours, that the Mississippi has continued falling at St. Paul, and has risen slightly from La Crosse to Cairo. It has fallen one inch at Memphis, Vicksburg, New-Orleans; has risen five inches at Helena. The Missouri has fallen two feet at Yankton, risen two inches at Omaha, and fourteen inches at Leavenworth, and fallen from Kansas City to its mouth. The Ohio has fallen from Pittsburg to Evansville, and risen two inches at Paducah. The greatest fall has been forty-six inches at Louisville and thirty-eight inches at Cincinnati. The Red River, the Arkansas, Cumberland, Alleghany, and Monongahela have fallen steadily, but slowly. There has been no rain-fall at any of the signal stations within the water-sheds of the rivers named during this period.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RELIEF FUND.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The total contributions to the Louisiana sufferers thus far amount to over $18,000.

THE CUSTOMS.

DECISIONS BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Treasury Department has made the following decisions: Goods imported into an interior port, under act of July 14, 1870, are not subject to additional duty of ten per cent., if withdrawn for consumption within one year from date of arrival at such port. Pea.nuts are held to be dutiable as fruits at the rate of one cent per pound. Article 334 of the Customs regulations is amended as follows: Wherever it may be necessary to require an importer to give a bond for the production of a consular invoice of free goods, such bond will be taken in the penal sum of $100. Article 240 of the Customs regulations of 1874 is to be construed as allowing consular sealed cars containing free goods, arriving from foreign contiguous territory, to go forward to destination, if such destination is a port of entry, without inspection and entry of the goods at the first port of arrival. Mohair or worsted serges which are used for lining coats, &c., not being, in any view of the case, women's and children's dress goods, nor real or imitation Italian cloths, cannot be classified under the provision for such merchandise, but should, as they are not otherwise provided for, be classified under the provision in the second section of the act of March, 1867, and pay duty at the rates therein prescribed less ten per cent., according to their value per pound weight.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts, yesterday, were $501,537.

The Alabama Agricultural Fair opened yesterday at Mobile. Visitors from all parts of the country were in the city.

S. D. Johnson, Commissioner of Merrimac County, N. H., died at his residence in Hill, N. H., on Wednesday evening, of pneumonia.

Leonard Swett, Esq., of Chicago, arrived at Yankton, Dakota Territory, last night, it is understood, to assist in the defense of Wintermute in his coming trial.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson addressed the citizens of Nashville, Tenn., on the public square, last evening, upon the financial condition of the State.

All hope has been given up of the ship Garden Reach, of Boston, Capt. Gilmore, 974 tons, from Boston, for Liverpool, Feb. 17. She had a crew of twenty men and a cargo worth $116,719.

A private view of the "Prodigal Son," Dubufe's famous picture, was given 6th inst. at Concert Hall, Philadelphia, to a distinguished company. The work is now on public exhibition.

A large posse of State constables gathered at Worcester, Mass., yesterday morning, and paid simultaneous visits to eighteen of the principal "Schenk's beer" saloons, and seized about 100 kegs.

John D. Stevenson, a nephew of Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, was shot and killed by John W. Carter, about eleven miles east of Nashville, Tenn., on Wednesday. Stevenson is said to have been deranged.

The jury in the case of Snyder against the Mutual Life Insurance Company, in Philadelphia, returned a verdict for the plaintiff yesterday, awarding for the widow, Anna Snyder, $10,600; for the son, Lewis M. Snyder, $21,200—in all $31,800, the amount of the policies with one year's interest.

Joseph H. Blackburn, Ex-United States Marshal of the Nashville, Tenn., District, was sentenced by Judge Trigg, in the United States District Court, on Wednesday, to four and a half years' imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison, for forging the signatures on his official bond.

STRIKE AT ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario, May 7.—The strike among the canal laborers still continues. The men have driven off teams and teamsters, and threaten to break the machines if work is not stopped. The machines have been removed, and all work suspended.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SERRANO ON HIS SUCCESSES IN THE NORTH—DON CARLOS STILL PROCLAIMING.

MADRID, May 7.—Castellar has tendered his congratulations to Marshal Serrano on his success in the north of Spain.

Replying to the congratulations of a provincial deputation, Marshal Serrano said that the Carlist movement was only shaken, not vanquished entirely.

Don Carlos has issued a proclamation to his followers expressing confidence that his cause will eventually triumph.

GERMANY ASKED TO RECOGNIZE THE REPUBLIC.

LONDON, May 8—6 A. M.—After the capture of Bilbao by Marshal Serrano, the Spanish Government again applied to Germany for recognition of the Republic.

Detached bands of Carlists continue to harass the neighborhood of Bilbao.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH MEXICO—SIXTH ARTICLE OF THE WASHINGTON TREATY—ERIE.

LONDON, May 7.—In the House of Commons, to-day, in reply to Mr. George Anderson, member for Glasgow, Hon. Robert Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, said her Majesty's Government desires the resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico, and is ready to receive overtures to that end, but none such have as yet been received.

Mr. Bourke, also in reply to Sir Henry Wolff, said that the present Government had not considered it their duty to take steps to carry into execution the sixth clause of the Treaty of Washington.

In reply to an inquiry from Mr. Julian Goldsmid, Sir C. B. Adderly, President of the Board of Trade, stated that Mr. Tyler, a Government Inspector attached to the Board of Trade, was going to America on two years' leave of absence to examine into the affairs of the Erie Railway, but the arrangement was a private one, of which the Government was not officially cognizant.

Mr. Goldsmid gave notice that he would call the attention of the House to the matter.

END OF THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, May 7.—The coal miners of Durham have yielded to the terms of the employers, and the strike has ended.

THE CARGO OF THE OHIO MUCH DAMAGED.

LONDON, May 7.—The fire on the American steam-ship Ohio has been extinguished. Her cargo is much damaged.

SIR LAMBTON LORRAINE PRONOUNCES A NEW-YORK INTERVIEW FICTITIOUS.

LONDON, May 7.—Sir Lambton Lorraine, in a communication to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, says: "The reported interview with myself, published in a New-York paper, is fictitious. I never said that blood was thicker than water; that the people of England have a strong affection for their American cousins, and that it would give me great pleasure to receive a silver brick. Whatever may be my opinions, I am no admirer of those Englishmen who are given to fawning upon their American cousins at the expense of their own self-respect."

CUBA.

OFFICIAL FAREWELL DINNER TO THE CHINESE COMMISSIONER.

HAVANA, May 7.—Captain General Concha gave a farewell dinner to-night to Chin-Lan-Pin, the Chinese Commissioner. The heads of the various departments and other distinguished persons were present.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a spark from a passing locomotive on the Falls Branch of the New-York Central Railroad, between the canal and the lake, fired a woodshed of the New-York Central Road, at Buffalo, destroying it and the temporary engine-houses of the Canada Southern and Great Western Railroads. During the height of the fire, Wm. Golden, an engineer of the Great Western Railway, with William Busbee, a fireman, and Morgan, a watchman, rushed into the building, jumped on engine No. 17, which had steam up, and brought it through the sheet of fire out of the house, burning himself terribly and the other two badly. Engine No. 172, also in the building, but without steam up, was entirely destroyed. The loss on the buildings, engine, &c., is about $20,000. A heavy gale was blowing from the lake at the time.

A private dispatch from Clyde, Mich., states that the saw-mill and lumber-yard of Eggleston, Hazelton & Co. was burned at that place yesterday afternoon. Loss estamated at $30,000; insurance, $28,000, including $2,500 each in the Hudson, Jersey City, Millville of New-Jersey, Allemania of Pittsburg, and Allemania of Cleveland; $1,000 each in the Home of Texas and the Bootman's of Pittsburg, and $3,500 in the Kansas.

A fire yesterday morning, on Chelsea street, Bunker Hill District, Boston, destroyed the large wooden building owned by Mrs. Garret Nagle, and occupied by John Cass, carpenter and builder, and other mechanics; loss, $10,000; partly insured.

The saw and grist mill of Messrs. Schofield & Co., at Newport, Washington County, Minn., was burned on Wednesday; loss, $12,000; partially covered by insurance.

Charles Cooper's soap factory, on River street, Cambridgeport, Mass., was burned yesterday morning; loss, $4,000; insurance, $2,000.

The round-house of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, at Springfield, Ill., was burned on Wednesday night; loss, $25,000.

A fire in Midland, Mich., on Wednesday, destroyed eight buildings, all occupied as places of business; loss, $25,000; partially insured.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 10:30 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the store of A. Sally, dealer in hats, caps, and furs, at No. 220 Bowery, resulting in the total destruction of the stock. The loss is claimed to be $8,000, and is fully covered by insurance. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained, but will be investigated to-day by Fire Marshal Sheldon.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 7.—The Committee of Arrangements for the fifteenth amendment anniversary exercises have changed the place for holding the celebration from Oberlin to this city, assigning as the reason for the change that the citizens of Oberlin have neither shown regard for the efforts of the committee nor treated the members with due respect.

DAKOTA POLITICS.

YANKTOWN, D. T., May 7.—Two wings of the Republicans have united in a call for a Territorial Convention, to nominate delegates and Territorial officers, to be held at Elk Point July 16.

THE UNITARIAN CONFERENCE AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—At a session of the Unitarian Conference last night speeches were made by Robert Collyer, of Chicago; Rev. R. R. Shippen, Secretary of the American Unitarian Conference; Dr. Sonneschein, Rabbi of one of the Jewish synagogues of this city, and Rev. E. P. Powell, until recently the Pastor of one of the Congregational churches here. The sessions of the conference are almost entirely devoted to reading essays on subjects affecting the Church and humanity at large, and their discussion by members.

THE SWING HERESY TRIAL.

TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF THE ACCUSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, May 7.—The Presbytery made slow work to-day in its investigations into the orthodoxy of Prof. Swing. On the opening of the session the clergymen devoted themselves to the correction of the minutes of the preceding day's meeting, and occupied fully an hour in this work. A witness, in the person of Horace Waite, elder in Prof. Swing's Church, was then put upon the inquisitorial rack, and questioned as to his opinion of Swing's Calvanistic ideas. So so far as the sermons were a criterion, Waite made his testimony direct to the point, and expressed himself as never having had any doubts as to the orthodoxy of his Pastor. He had listened to his sermons since the union of the North Avenue and West Minster Churches and had failed to discover anything that could approach to Unitarianism. At this point Prof. Patton thought he saw an opportunity to weaken the testimony of the witness by asking a definition of Unitarianism, its principles, and the doctrines. The witness succintly stated that it was a a church without a formulated theology, and that the sermons of Prof. Swing strongly manifested a belief in the formulated doctrines of the Presbyterian Church. At the conclusion of the evidence Prof. Patton moved and argued at length for the suppression of a portion of Waite's testimony, that had reference to Prof. Swing's preachings before the fire of 1871. The motion was followed by long and windy debates by the clergymen, and was finally voted down. Thrice did Patton strive to supress the testimony, each time varying his motion, and thrice did the Presbytery refuse to grant the request. The wrangle over these motions occupied nearly two hours. The Presbytery meets to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

DEATH OF A VICTIM OF THE YOUNGER BROTHERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Capt. Lewis J. Lull, the detective sent out by Allan Pinkerton to look after the Younger brothers, and other desparadoes in South-western Missouri, died last night from injuries received. Capt. Lull left here on 3d of March. On the 17th, he, while in company with another of Pinkerton's detectives, named Wright, and a Deputy Sheriff, named Daniels, ran across the Younger boys, a sharp fight followed. The Deputy Sheriff was killed, so was one of the Youngers, Lull was badly wounded, and Wright escaped by flight. Since then Lull has been hovering between life and death. The ball passed through one lung, and hopes were long since given over of his recovery. His wife was with him and nursed him tenderly, but she could not save him. Lull was, for some time, Captain of Police in this city, but with the last political change in the administration of municipal affairs he lost his official head and went into Pinkerton's employ. A few years ago he was a midshipman in the navy.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 7.—In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to-day, a committee of one from each annual conference was appointed to investigate the case of Rev. Lorenzo D. Huston, expelled from the Baltimore Conference. A resolution of regret was offered in regard to the murder of Rev. Mr. Stevens in Mexico, and appointing the fifth Sabbath of this month as the time when prayer should be offered in behalf of foreign missions. Referred to the Committee on Missions. A resolution proposing to transfer the power of licensing, and recommending preachers from quarterly to district conferences, was presented, read, and referred to the Committee on Itinerancy. Bishop Payne, in behalf of the College of Bishops, in answer to a resolution offered yesterday requesting information as to the ordination and election of native-born missionaries, stated it as the decision of the college that the matter should be left with the Bishop in charge of mission matters. The motion was laid on the table for one day. A resolution was offered calling for the appointment of a committee of three to correspond with the various Methodist bodies of both Europe and America, looking, first, to the union of the various missionary efforts throughout the world; second, to the adoption of a common hymn-book; and third, the adoption of some plan by which preachers may be more easily transferred from one conference to another. The resolutions were laid on the table.

Bishop Paine stated he had received a communication from a gentleman appointed by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to convey to this body its fraternal greetings, announcing their presence in Louisville. The communication was presented and read as follows:

GALT HOUSE, Louisville, Ky., May 7, 1874.

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, now in session in Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHERN: We, the undersigned, have been appointed by the General Conference of the Methodists Episcopal Church to convey the fraternal greetings of the said body to the General Conference of the Methodis Episcopal Church, we await your pleasure.

Fraternally yours,

ALBERT S. HUNT.
CHARLES H. FOWLER.
CLINTON B. FISK.

The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That it be the pleasure of the General Conference to receive the Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church on to-morrow morning at 10:30, to receive the fraternal greetings they bring to us from their Church; and that the Committee on Introductions inform them of the readiness of the conference to receive them at the hour appointed.

After some further routine business, the conference adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 8—1 A. M.—The barometer contiunes high in the southern portion of the United States. It has risen in New-England and the Middle States. It has fallen in the North-west, where it is low.

The temperature has risen slightly on the South Atlantic coast, thence north-westward to the Missouri Valley.

Cool and clear weather with south to west winds prevails in New-England and the Middle States, and in the western portion of the lower lake region.

Clear weather and southerly winds are reported from the remaining districts.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and lower lake region, generally clear weather and south-east to south-west winds will prevail, with a slight rise in temperature, and falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, generally clear weather, southerly to westerly winds, no decided change in temperature, and continued high barometer.

For the upper lake region, and thence southward over the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, generally clear weather, south-east to south-west winds, rising temperature, and falling barometer.

For the north-west, generally clear and warm weather, with southerly winds and low barometer.

The Western rivers will decline slowly during the coming twenty-four hours.

THE RECENT DUEL NEAR BAY ST. LOUIS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 7.—Wood and Bachemin, principals in the recent duel near Bay St. Louis, have been indicted by the Grand Jury of Hancock County, Miss.

THE MERCHANTS' BANQUET.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SPEECHES BY WILLIAM E. DODGE, JUDGE NOAH DAVIS, MR. A. A. LOW, MAYOR HAVEMEYER, HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, AND OTHER GENTLEMEN.

Yesterday evening, at Delmonico's, the one hundred and sixth anniversary of the Chamber of Commerce was celebrated. The banquet-hall was well filled, some two hundred and fifty persons being present. Of the decorations too much cannot be said; they were artistic, appropriate, and graceful. Immediately facing the entrance to the saloon was a dais, in the middle of which was seated the President, Mr. W. E. Dodge. At his left hand was the Mayor of New-York, and at his right, the Vice President of the United States. Just over the seat of the Chairman was an elaborately-executed coat of arms of the Chamber of Commerce. This was surrounded by flags of all nations draped in artistic festoons. Facing the seat of Mr. Dodge and over the main entrance was the shield of the United States. At either end of the hall the coats of arms of the City and State were suspended.

Of the invited guests the following were present: Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President United States; Hon. Cortlandt Parker, of New-Jersey; Mayor Havemeyer, Capt. W. Gore Jones, Royal Navy; Hon. William M. Evarts, Hon. Wm. H. Robertson, Hon. James W. Husted, Hon. John A. King, Hon. Noah Davis, Gen. Horace Porter, Hon. Henry E. Davies, Hon. Smith Weed, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. Fernando Wood, Hon. Erastus Brooks, Hon. John R. Brady, Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. John Hall, Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, Rev. A. P. Putnam, David M. Stone, Esq., John B. Bouton.

Among the prominent members of the Chamber present were A. A. Low, William E. Dodge, George Opdyke, S. B. Chittenden, Henry F. Spaulding, Samuel D. Babcock, Francis S. Lathrop, Solon Humphreys, J. Pierpont Morgan, Levi P. Morton, Marshall O. Roberts, George W. Lane, Friend P. Fitts, William H. Fogg, John D. Jones, James S. T. Stranahan, F. S. Winston, Charles Mali, Elliot C. Cowdin, William Libbey, George G. Magoun, William J. McAlpine, R. H. McCurdy, Jacob Wendell, Charles L. Tiffany, Joseph Seligman, Jeremiah P. Robinson, William I. Peake, Peter Cooper, John Austin Stevens, Jr., Jonathan Sturges, E. M. Low, George G. Haven, Anson Phelps Stokes, Seth Low, Ambrose Snow, William H. Webb, Eugene Kelly, Paul N. Spofford, John F. Henry, Charles E. Beebe, Charles Butler, Stewart Brown, Samuel B. Ruggles, James M. Constable, Daniel C. Robbins, Elliott F. Shepard, C. C. Baldwin, Charles G. Landon, C. De P. Field, Henry M. Taber, James Stokes, Jr., Emerson Opdycke, Simon Devisser, Charles C. Duncan, Richard Butler, and William P. Clyde.

OPENING SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

When the cloth was removed Mr. W. E. Dodge called the assemblage to order.

Gentlemen, said he, we are met on the evening of our one hundred and sixth anniversary. It is a pleasant reflection that we are among the oldest of commercial and trade associations in our country; let it be our ambition to hand down to the future commerce of our City and State our trust, with its value and importance greatly increased. Since last we met the commercial interests of the country have been called upon to face another severe financial crisis, and though our merchants, with very few exceptions, have passed through it triumphantly, yet I fear we have far from recovered from its effects. It has been to many very difficult to account for so sudden and severe a reaction, when all seemed so prosperous. Our foreign trade was, apparently, more in our favor than for many years previous; our grain, cotton, and other exports were in good demand in other countries, and our crops unusually large. But it appears to me more difficult to realize that so vast an interest as our railroad system has become, could have increased since the commencement of the war from 31,000 miles to 75,000 miles, with an expenditure of more than one thousand five hundred millions of dollars, without bringing about a crisis in our financial system; and while all are now ready to admit that the demands of the people in all sections for the extension of railroad facilities have led to too rapid construction, yet it should be always kept in mind that while those interested in their construction may have been great losers, yet the country, as a whole, has been largely benefited, and this vast expenditure has actually added to the real value of the whole country many times the cost of the roads. I think it is very easy to account for the present stagnation of trade, when we consider the fact that during the past eighteen months there has been developed a systematic opposition to railroads, which was commenced by the farming interests of the West, has spread to almost all parts of the country, and has become an organized political power, leading the Legislatures of some of the States to enact laws which, if sustained and carried out, must destroy confidence in railroad investments. The very agitation of these railroad questions in the State and National Legislatures has alarmed capitalists at home and abroad, and as they see this vast interest passing from the control of the stockholders and Directors into the hands of political Commissioners, who are to attempt to regulate prices of transportation in the interest of the producers, they very naturally hasten to dispose of their investments; and railroad securities which, but a short time ago, were sought after with confidence, are now considered very uncertain, and have been, for months past, crowded on the market, until they have declined so fearfully that the very stock list is constantly increasing the distrust. But for this war on the railroads, men of property would have held these securities until the growth of the country would have given them permanent value. We now see this great interest prostrate, and the various branches of industry which it has fostered paralyzed. The iron manufactures which have sprung into life all over the country are the offspring of our railroads; so the locomotive and car-building, the axle, the spring, and the wheel works, and the hundred other manufactures depending on the prosperity of the railroads are crippled, and many of them ruined. Thousands and thousands of operatives in these various manufactures are idle, and rolling mills, furnaces, and foundries are all standing still because the States and the nation have struck a deadly blow at this great interest. Can we wonder that business is dull, even in the midst of a plethoric money market? If this war is to go on, and the States attempt to enforce laws which destroy the vested rights of those who have advanced their money to build these lines, so vital to the country, then these roads must and will become political powers in all sections, and those who now oppress them will in their turn become the sufferers. Is it not time that the business men of the country should look carefully to see what will be the end of this interference by the States with the great channels through which commerce is now, to a great extent, carried on? The Chamber during the year has done much to arouse the attention of the country to the manner in which the revenue of the Government was collected, and the embarrassments thrown in the way of commerce, and there is good reason to expect that the present Congress will pass such laws as will enable the honest merchant to import his goods under requirements so plain that he may not be in constant fear lest he may render himself liable to their confiscation. The efforts of the Chamber with others to secure from Congress a currency which should at least tend toward the value of that of the countries with which we trade, and look to a return to the standard of the world at no distant day, have been, we hope, not without some good results during the past few weeks. The untiring efforts of members of the Chamber have prevented the passage of the Canal Funding bill, which would have for years prevented such enlargement as the business of the West and the great interests of our City demand.

The importance of this matter has not been either understood or appreciated by our citizens. The great want of the hour is enlarged outlets for the commerce of our chain of inland seas; and if we would secure to our City its great natural advantages, and insure to ourselves a fair share of the business of the growing West, we must prepare an enlarged water-way, or the St. Lawrence will continue, from year to year, to divert trade which would naturally seek our City. If our members will carefully examine the statistics contained in *The Agricultural Products of the Country*, recently presented by our valued friend, Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, they will be better able to appreciate the efforts which have left our State untrammeled as to any future enlargement of the canals. The law creating a permanent Court of Arbitration in connection with the Chamber has just been passed, and the appointment of one of our eminent Judges to fill the position of arbitrator gives an increased interest and importance to this movement, which, it is believed, will be of great moment to commerce and the merchants of our City; and, I trust, not only our members, but merchants and business men generally, will carefully examine the law. But, gentlemen, I must not detain you longer, and will now ask your attention to the first regular toast.

THE TOASTS.

The first toast proposed was "The President of the United States."

"Patient in toil, serene amidst alarms,
Inflexible in faith, invincible in arms."

This was greeted by a perfect whirlwind of applause. The entire assemblage rose in their places, and cheered with the utmost enthusiasm.

The second toast was, "Her Britannic Majesty, Queen Victoria, the worthy successor of the sovereign who granted our charter."

It was received with quite as much favor as was its predecessor. Following it were the regular toasts of the evening, the responses to which will be found below:

THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Responded to by Hon. Noah Davis.

The President gave the following as the next regular toast: "The State of New-York: First in wealth, first in population, first in commerce—may she always maintain her proud pre-eminence."

Judge Noah Davis in responding said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: To the toast which so justly epitomizes the supremacy of our State it were more fitting that the response should come from the lips of our loved and honored Chief Magistrate. He is indeed a bold man who shall venture to speak *for* Gov. Dix; but *of* him, each one of us is ready and and proud to speak. He entered the Executive Chamber with more than half a century of public services and illustrious honors clustering around him, yet every day he has gathered new titles to the confidence and respect—nay, to the personal love of the people. They told us he was "too old" to be trusted at the helm! Thank heaven! he has proved to be too old for fraud—too old for crime—too old for the public plunderers—too old to see anything but duty—to fear anything but God. The snows of seventy-six have never quenched in him "the spirit of '76." The same hand that penned the telegram that first awoke our hearts to a just sense of the retribution due to him who should "attempt to pull down the American flag," wrote the message that lately bore to the dust the flag of inflation and national dishonor. Who renders such service is never too old to serve—and though we may cry, as King Agamemnon to Nestor, on the field:

"Ah, how I wish that thy firm heart,
Were but supported by as firm a knee."

We will listen hopefully for the same reply:

"Yet ancient as I am, I will be seen,
Still mingling with the charioteers, still prompt
To give them counsel."

The toast to which you ask me to speak is at once a boast and a prayer. New-York is, indeed, "first in wealth, first in population, and first in commerce." How, then, "may she always maintain her proud pre-eminence?" In agriculture she must already yield the palm. In manufactures she may be secondary to sister States. Her strength and greatness, present and future, lie in commerce. Commerce is the noblest avocation of humanity. She opens the door to civilization and Christianity, and, as their hand-maiden spreads abroad the arts, the sciences, and the truths of civil and religious liberty. She precedes and creates light, knowledge, liberty, and justice, and all her just tendencies are toward universal peace and happiness among men. In agriculture she sows and reaps. In manufactures she invents, creates, and inspires. In the arts she develops and rewards genius. In the sciences she promotes discovery, applies results, and compensates merit. On the land she reduces mountains, elevates valleys, spans rivers, and binds peoples with roads of steel, and conquers time and space by the power of steam and the art of telegraphy. The sea is her home; and to traverse its depths her thoughts become lightnings, while on its bosom she bears the interchanging harvests and products of nature and industry. The people who command most largely the services of commerce, who foster her interests by just and equal laws, who give largest freedom to her hands and limbs, who set all her gates ajar, well oiled, to swing with no harsh grating at the touch of all peaceful approach, is bound in the near future to win and keep the wealth, the population, and the proud pre-eminence which are the boast and prayer of your toast. New-York has done much, and yet too little, for internal commerce. She has in herself power to encourage and strengthen that commerce by the self-preserving exercise of the largest generosity toward all her sister States. Her canals must be brought to the very margin where self-maintenance touches absolute freedom, and her railroads must be taught to know that the right of eminent domain conceded to them by the people is not given to build up overshadowing corporate wealth and power, but to establish highways for the people and their interchanges of goods and products at the cheapest rates consistent with fair compensation. But New-York cannot legislate to control her external commerce. In this regard she is in the hands of a Congress which has been to her, too often, an unjust stepmother. The laws of Congress have been, and still are, in too large a measure, trammels and shackles upon her commerce. Let us not confound the freedom of trade with "free trade." The latter is a matter of tariff or no tariff—of duties for protection, of duties for revenue—of ad valorem, specific, and horizontal duties—all questions upon which men may widely disagree. But the freedom of trade, in the sense I use it, is a common platform upon which men of the most diverse opinions may stand in harmony. By it I mean that sort of freedom which shall enable the merchants of our country to enjoy the rights and privileges of trade under the laws existing or that may exist in respect of duties, without feeling that their Government is a natural enemy, who has surrounded them with hostile forces in the shape of spies, informers, moieties, traps and pitfalls in the law, unjust seizures of books and papers, and severe forfeitures and penalties, to which acts guiltlessness of fraudulent intent may subject them as readily as the most criminal designs. Such is and long has been the character of our laws that no merchant, however honest and upright, has been secure against falling into errors of construction and misapprehensions of practice which may lead to the ruin of his business or fortune. He is bound to know the law and what it requires and what it forbids; and yet, if not knowing the law, he does "knowingly" the forbidden acts, out springs upon him the grasp of the law, guided by the avarice of "moieties" and informers' shares, to drag him to the bar of the courts, or the scarce less fearful chasm of compromise. I scorn the false idea that an administrative officer, bound by his oath to administer the laws as they exist, may not freely have and freely express his opinion of their justice and propriety. I have always regarded our moiety system as one founded upon unsound principles, the natural tendencies of which were to make officers whose duty it should be to prevent frauds and violations of law interested largely in having such offenses committed; and the same erroneous principle permeates all laws that enable public officers to become informers, and share in the fruits of discoveries. Early in 1870, when in Congress, I introduced and pressed a bill to abolish all moieties; and that bears witness of views which have not been changed because called upon in another capacity to aid in the administration of existing laws. I am glad to believe that the hour is fast approaching when reforms will be made that will go far toward re-establishing the freedom of our merchants, and if I have been driven by unjust assaults to go outside of my present most pressing duties to contribute ever so little to such an end, I am sure the general benefit will be a most ample reward. You have alluded, Mr. President, to the case of your own house. There is an old saying among lawyers, that hard cases make bad laws. That is true of the decisions of courts. But in practical life, hard cases make good laws, for they arouse the attention of the community to evil laws, and compel their abrogation. The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church! Not unfortunate will it prove if the seed from which springs regenerated laws shall be found to have been poured out in the blood taken from your veins. Denounced as I have been, for having certified, solely through a sense of justice, that while doing acts which were clearly violations of the law, and thus subjecting you to heavy penalties, you and your house were free, in my opinion, from all intention of defrauding the Government, I still hold to that opinion as the exact demand of justice and truth toward yourself. I have never, on any occasion, or under any circumstances, expressed any contrary opinion. There was no occasion for doing so; for where an act forbidden by the statute is knowingly done, though in ignorance of the law, and even in supposed compliance with it, if a loss of duties is the result, the question of actual intent to defraud is not important, in a legal sense, until the case, after judgment, reaches the Secretary of the Treasury on application for remission—which he is only permitted to grant where "intentional fraud," or "willful negligence" have not occurred. Not to have written you as I did, with the views I had of the law and the facts, would have been unmanly and dishonorable. Pardon this personal digression. The bill reported by the Ways and Means is a long advance toward good legislation, and should meet the encouragement of this chamber. Whatever aids commerce touches closely the heart of our State and City. Our City is the creature and very child of commerce. Here is the gateway through which the wealth and strength of the Old World are marching into the new. Give to its vast and cosmopolitan mercantile interests perfect freedom from the gyves and fetters of unjust laws, and it will surely attain unbounded prosperity.

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Responded to by Mayor Havemeyer.

The next toast—"The City of New-York, the Chief Mart of American Commerce"—was responded to by Mayor Havemeyer. He spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: The toast to which I am to respond by your invitation suggests to me a train of reflection which is appropriate to the present condition of this great and proud commercial Metropolis. It long has had a vast pre-eminence in the mart of commerce on this continent between the people of the different parts of our country, as well as with foreign nations, but I desire to say frankly to the representatives of the commercial interests here assembled that causes are at work which threaten the continuance of our long-established superiority. Every advantage which nature, with matchless prodigality, could bestow is yours; a geographical situation the most favorable possible; a harbor capacious, land-locked, and accessible at all seasons of the year, with rivers on either side of our island which dwarf the single channels on which the great European capitals rely; a climate which, on the whole, is the best of any of the great cities of the world, with water communication through the Hudson and Erie Canals to the great lakes, which constitute the noblest system of internal water communication anywhere known; the natural centre of a vast network of railways which now covers our country, why should not our City maintain and increase her pre-eminence over every rival? I answer, gentlemen, that the danger which threatens is the indifference and inertness of the commercial and capitalist classes of our country, and their blind and thoughtless reliance on these great natural advantages which leads them to tolerate and acquiesce, and assent to almost become parties to public evils which are silently but surely sapping the foundations of our prosperity. What are these public evils? Unfriendly legislation at Washington, under which commerce is paralyzed and the carrying trade has perished; burdensome legislation at Albany, under which undue and excessive taxation is imposed upon the people of this City; under which its great public trusts, its necessary improvements, and many of the functions of local government are dealt with as if they were mere spoils for every temporary majority in the legislative bodies of the State, and are bought and sold in the lobbies at every session. The system continuing even now to a scandalous extent is the same system by which the City owes the installation and the dominion of the Tweed dynasty, with its attendant peculation, frauds, and corruptions. It is not the voters of this City who are charged with the responsibility of these crimes. It is the Legislature at Albany, which treated us, and still continues to treat us, as if we were a conquered province with no rights they were bound to respect. Even this last session has been disgraced by a series of struggles to modify the functions of the City Government for the simple purpose of putting one set of men out of office and another set of men in, and without any regard to what is the best organization for the government of a million of people. Another cause is the neglect whereby the great channel of traffic which connects the Hudson with the lakes is becoming more and more inefficient for the purposes of its creation, neglect under which unskillful and inadequate provision is made for the economical handling and interchange and transit of the great products of the interior. I warn the commercial and capitalist classes that they cannot hold the unrivaled advantages which our City naturally possesses for profitable enterprise as if they were given of God without conditions which attach to every work of His hand. I warn this community that a people among whom it is a fashionable boast, with those who claim a superiority over their fellows, that they have nothing to do with public affairs, that they take no interest in legislation, in administration, in the conduct of judicial tribunals, and the great instrumentalities whereby human government is carried on, cannot long have material prosperity. The parties intrusted to perform the great functions of legislation are, in many cases, persons in whom they would repose no confidence in any matter personal to themselves, where honesty or efficiency was expected, and until a deeper interest in public affairs is manifested, by those who have a large stake in this community, than has hitherto prevailed, nothing but extravagance, dishonesty, and corruption will continue to disgrace their administration. Men cannot long reap the benefits without bearing the burdens of human society. It is liberty, it is a popular government which is the ultimate source of all our success in industry and trade, but popular government requires the watchful, patient, patriotic, self-sacrificing care and guardianship of all citizens, and it is a peculiar duty of those who gain and appropriate to themselves the largest pecuniary result of our free institutions to fulfill these obligations of citizenship, to watch and work, as well as pray and resolve, without which their own wealth will soon turn into ashes in their grasp.

COMMERCE.

Responded to by Mr. A. A. Low.

The fifth toast on the programme was *Commerce:* "All government, indeed every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue and every prudent act, is founded upon compromise and barter."—*(Edmund Burke.)* It was responded to by Mr. A. A. Low, who spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: The sentiment to which I am expected to respond opens up a boundless field for contemplation; and its proper treatment would demand more time and more of your attention than you would be disposed to allow. In the consideration of such a theme, I must pursue one of two methods: the trite and familiar one, that takes cognizance of things immediately around us; or the other and more comprehensive view, which requires a wider range of thought and a stronger grasp of the intellect. It would be an easy way to illustrate the importance and power of commerce in building up a City like our own, if I should point out, one by one, the various agencies that have been employed, or naturally have co-operated to make New-York what it is; and if the aim were to show the rapidity of its growth, it would matter but little whether a comparison were drawn between our own past and present, or between our own and any other city of this or of other lands. In either case it would be seen that the cause of its growth was to be found in the vast development of its internal and external commerce; and what would be found true in respect to our own City, would be seen to be equally true of every other with which comparison might be made. A similar line of argument might be used to explain the growth of States and kingdoms. Obedience to the law of intercommunication between the different nations and powers of the world—which has its origin in the mutual wants and mutual dependencies of one upon the other—has always led to an increase in wealth and population; and this increase has been in proportion to the opportunity and enterprise, intelligence and sagacity, of nations bordering on the sea. The more comprehensive view to which I have referred would take us back to the earliest records of primeval time, and lead us to a careful study of geography and history. In the pursuit of this our attention would be drawn to the division of the earth's surface into continents and islands, oceans and seas, lakes and rivers; and we should have to inquire into the circumstances which must have exercised an influence upon the earlier races of men in seeking a country in which permanently to dwell. If we now know better than it was understood in the beginning where the most productive soil is to be found, what condition of climate and of temperature are most favorable to the growth and development of man—to his advancement in knowledge and power—we should discover that commerce had led the way to the solution of the once difficult problem. Living as we do in the enjoyment of so many comforts and luxuries drawn from regions near and remote, however difficult of access, let us not forget that, in the earlier stages of human existence, even the necessaries of life were of precarious supply. To the thoughtful mind, the beneficent aim and end of commerce, and the providential dependence of different tribes, peoples, and nations which inhabit our globe, upon each other, are made abundantly clear, when we consider how various are the products that are peculiar to different parts of the earth's surface, and to what varieties of soil, to what degrees of heat and cold, these respectively owe their origin. From the pole to the equator, variety characterizes the law of creation, as well in the animal kingdom as in the growth of the soil; while local influences, numerous beyond computation, come in to modify and increase the vicissitudes due to latitude and longitude. What is indigenous to one country is denied to another. The teas and silk of China and Japan, and the coffee and spices from the Eastern isles, find their best markets in the distant West; while the gold and silver and precious stones are drawn from the barren sands and deep recesses of the mountains, to swell the common treasury of nations, to deck the diadems of kings, and to crown with added lustre the charms of female beauty. Ocean and air, mountain and plain, are all made tributary to the wants, the uses and the luxury of man; and it is the office of commerce to transport the gifts of nature and the fruits of toil over the wide expanse of waters, and distribute them according to established laws of finance and exchange, with which, of late, our legislators have become so familiar. But it is not in ministering to the ordinary wants or to the highest gratifications of man, that commerce reveals its most beneficent aspect. It is rather in those exceptional periods, when seasons of famine succeed years of plenty, as they sometimes do in the most favored lands, that the law of mutual dependence comes in to teach the brotherhood of nations. We see a type of this in the touching story told in the Old Testament, of Joseph and his brethren. There was famine in the land of Canaan, but in Egypt there was corn. Knowing this, Jacob directed his sons to put money in their sacks and go down to the land of Pharoah and buy food. And it is noteworthy that their money was told by weight. Had it been greenbacks, its return would have occasioned neither surprise nor dismay. The sequel is known to you, with all its incidents so full of pathos! The narrative culminates in the discovery by Joseph, then a ruler in Egypt, of his true relation to the other sons of Jacob, and in the subsequent settlement of the Patriarch and his offspring in the land of Egypt. Similar experiences, with not dissimilar results, have been observed in all periods of the world's history. Religious persecution led our forefathers to leave the Old World for the New, and this exodus, begun in oppression, has been stimulated by other causes, and continued through successive generations, till at last we behold the fertile plains of the West peopled by immigrants from the old countries of Europe, turning back, through all the channels by which they went out the gathered harvests of wheat and corn, to gladden the homes of their fathers.' And not infrequently we see the aged patriarch following the fortunes of the younger son, who, at length, has been lifted up from some humble station to be a lawmaker or ruler in the land of his adoption. We look in another direction and the scene is changed. From populous provinces of India and from Asia Minor woful tales are brought us of wide-spread famine. The outstretched arm of England employs all the means commerce can supply (and there are none besides) to rescue thousands and tens of thousands from starvation and death, and thus the suffering people of India, with but a partial knowledge of their benefactors, are made to realize the general truth that all men are brethren! Mr. President: I have now drawn, in faintest outline, but one feature of a great subject. Of what enlarged demonstration it is susceptible I need not tell you. The same law that governs in the distribution of material things is manifest in the broad domain of science, of art, and of letters. In the order of Providence, the gifts of genius and the wisdom of the sage have not been confined to one country, or to any age; but along the whole pathway of human progress, God has raised up noble men, "like stars in the firmament," to shed light upon the highest interests of the race. Were it in my power, there would not be time to recite the names of those who have enriched the pages of history with the results of their labor in all the departments of human knowledge. Libraries and museums, in which the hand of opulence has garnered up the contributions of all ages and of all peoples, testify to the industry, to the learning, and to the patience of the scientist, the scholar, and the artist; and to what extent commerce has made the works of all the common property of the civilized world? The galleries of Venice and Rome bear ample witness to the proficiency of the "old masters" in painting and sculpture many centuries ago; and if these are as accessible to the student of our own country as to the scholars of Italy, it is because of the vast improvement in navigation, which has kept pace with every other advance in the culture and progress of man. I cannot pursue any further a course of reflection which is scarcely needed in such an audience as this. Nor will I dwell upon a branch of the general subject of which it would be natural to speak, had not our newspapers and magazines been so exclusively occupied with its consideration for these many months. I refer to the subject of finance. The discussion of this question has derived a new interest from the recent action of Congress, and a general apprehension that all faith in our national legislators, as a body, would be lost; and, consequently, that the trust hitherto subsisting between man and man would be greatly weakened. It is this cardinal virtue which imparts vigor to the prosecution of every great enterprise, and crowns the grandest undertakings with the most brilliant success. Who has not been impressed with the grandeur of modern enterprise, which has spanned continents with lines of railway, and girdled the earth with the electric wire; permitting neither land nor water, however lofty or deep, to arrest the work that makes of one great family all the nations of the earth? In contemplating some of the great achievements of modern times, I have been led to think, that if there is a faith that "moves mountains," commerce affords the happiest illustration of it. I do not mean that the Alps or the Andes can be moved from their bases to a level with the plain, or tumbled into the sea by any power less than God's. The preacher challenged his hearers to try this on old Monadnock, but Monadnock rests secure upon its foundations, somewhere among the hills of New-Hampshire. But that in our own day the loftiest mountains are made to shake from base to summit, and pierced through and through, for the ongoing of the locomotive and its train, is patent to all observers; and it is partly due to the appliances which science affords, and partly to that faith which the Governor, the Legislature, and the merchants of our noble State have always upheld—faith in the bond—faith in the note—faith in the promise that is stamped upon the note—faith in the pledge that lies back of all, for when this faith is lost the fires of the furnace and forge go out; the uplifted arm falls nerveless by the artisan's side; the revolving wheels of commerce are stopped, and the best-laid plans are paralyzed. If there be any in high places who are recreant to their sense of duty and false to the national pledge they may continue to occupy seats in the halls of Congress, but they will cease to receive the homage that is paid to truth and virtue; and when they pass from the sight of their fellow-men they will sink into their graves unhonored and undeserving of honor!

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

Responded to by Hon. W. M. Evarts.

The next toast, "The Precious Metals—Universal standards of value, without which commerce becomes gambling, and credit a snare to the unwary," was responded to by Hon. W. M. Evarts. He spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: I congratulate you and this distinguished association upon the great reasons you have for pride and satisfaction in the public measures in which the State, the City, and the country are so largely interested which have been made successful according to the policy and the purpose and the action of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York. [Applause.] I remember, a year ago, when we were at the commencement of this fight against bad government over commerce, and were receiving blows, and had concluded that it became us to give some in return, venturing to say in your name and that of your fellow-citizens that good government was the birthright of the American people, and please God good government we are determined to have. [Applause.] In relation to the great subject of finance, I think this body may well congratulate itself in having led what was thought to be a forlorn hope against the settled purpose of large sections of men in this country, and led it to triumph. Seldom does it happen to one man to be able to do in a simple act so great a good for the present time and for a long future as Gen. Grant has done in arresting the mischief of inflation. [Cheers.] And I can borrow from no source words of courage and strength so well as from himself that he would fight it out on that line if it would take him all Summer, and all the Summers of his Administration. [Cheers.] Now, no doubt there are some gentlemen here who are old enough to remember the precious metal as a circulating medium. [Laughter.] Seriously, gentlemen, there has been a very dangerous state of feeling and a very doubtful struggle of opinions in this country in regard to this matter of specie payments. I have never thought it possible, that in the long run, the arguments in favor of unperformed promises could be popular with the hard-handed and honest American people. We don't like this argument which would make out that if we will only complete a circle of our own trade, commerce, productions, manufactures, and industry, we can afford to have a money of our own, satisfactory to ourselves, and be careless of the opinions or the interests of the rest of the world. A nation like ours that has two sea-coasts, one on either side of the continent, facing the two shores of either hemisphere, can never be satisfied without a marine commerce, never be satisfied without a circle of trade that takes in the whole world; and there are no men, whether they raise grain in the Western valleys, or whether they navigate ships from the thousand seaports on our coasts, who can understand that if they do business with all the world they must have a medium of currency that all the world appreciates and sustains. [Applause.] This currency they must have, whether it be obtained by legislation or by an intelligent discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. A currency which yields and flows according to the exigencies of trade in all the world, and that must be a currency as elastic as the precious metals, because they flow from sea to sea, according to the demands from one side to another, or according to the operations of trade. We have in this country a greater power even than this. In this country the political power is lodged in the laboring classes, and if there is anything that a laboring man demands, who has no capital and no operations that are not circumscribed by his daily toil, if there is anything that he demands it is that his labor shall be paid for in some measure to which his labor gives a value, and that does not depend upon the discretion or the operations of capitalists or anybody else. [Applause.] What is the essential quality of specie coin? It is the image and the superscription of the Government, but that is only to stamp it as being a precious metal, and as being of the weight that it should be to represent its value. But what has the precious metal been stamped with before? It has been stamped by labor itself with an intrinsic value; it is the measure which it receives from labor the source and measure of all values in this world. [Applause.] It is only because the precious metals represent just so much labor that they have a permanent merchantable and portable value; that they become the circulating medium of all the civilized world, and when a Government is governed by the suffrage rule of the laborers of that country it does not take a prophet to see that in the long run the laborers will have their labor paid for in the medium to which their labor has given its full value. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, we come to this matter of greenback currency and its promise. What was its justification? At its issue all society was disturbed, and trade was paralyzed by war, and when the immediate exigencies required it by force, as it were, to marshal all its wealth as it marshaled up physical force for war. The promise given was, that it should be taken by us, citizens, until the war was over, as a great clearing-house, when the operations were to be settled in coin. And since the war is over there is no possible justification in morals, in government, in common honesty in the omission or refusal to make that liquidation, except inability to do it. [Applause.] How long will they continue to be the substance of things hoped for if there is never a realization of hope? How long would it be credited as the evidence of things not seen if they never come to be seen? We have the easiest test in the world. Why do you make a difference between a promise to pay $1 and a promise to pay $10? It is not in the difference in the promise, it is in the difference in the number of dollars. Nobody cares a straw when the Confederate currency has gone to the wall and is ruined, whether his pocket was full of $10 or $1 bills, and so here it is that it is this dollar which is on the face of the greenback that constitutes all its measure and all its value. An unperformed promise to pay $10 is not more than an unperformed promise to pay $1. But I believe, gentlemen, that we have the best reason for growing confidence in the improvements at Washington, Albany, and in New-York, and I believe that the past few years' experience of this Chamber has taught faith, and their faith has taught our citizens at large in this great community that if they will be willing themselves to legislate, and to put faith in their own exertions and in the rallying force of truth, intelligence, and the honor of their countrymen, and press forward and onward that it will not be long before we shall have brought back good government and recover our ancient birthright. [Cheers.]

ARBITRATION.

Responded to by Mr. Elliott F. Shepard.

The next regular toast was "Arbitration; possible and beneficial equally among nations and individuals. Commerce demands it, and will secure it." Mr. Elliott F. Shepard, the author of the Arbitration act, recently passed by the Legislature, in responding, said: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce: As long as it is human to disagree, the methods of settling disputes will be of absorbing interest. The sword, diplomacy, the courts, and arbitration, are the recognized instruments and channels of peace. The sword secures the peace of death; diplomacy often embroils as much as it pacifies; the courts, though crowned with abundant laurels, are inadequate to every emergency; and arbitration, the youngest sister of the band, is now sought with increasing hope in her magic power of justice and reconciliation. The pugnacious spirit which, during the days of Chatham and Pitt, led English pedestrians in the narrow streets of their cities on rainy days to carry their umbrellas rigidly perpendicular, gave rise to many a torn watershed and many a fisticuff. The spirit of the nation was a reflex of the individual spirit, and the country was then engaged in both colonial and foreign wars. But it is now observed that umbrellas take the left oblique, and pass with whole silk on their ribs, and smiles of accommodation on the faces of their owners underneath. Is it surprising, then, that England is to-day at peace, and that she has recently avoided a war with America by preferring the arbitrament of impartial minds at Geneva to that of bloody swords on two continents and the oceans between? In the presence of the distinguished counsel who so ably joined in representing our country at that tribunal, it is indeed proper to declare that arbitration is both possible and beneficial to nations. The recent Legislature has established a facility for settling individual disputes in mercantile and commercial matters in this port which has long been desired, and is at length happily attained; and the Governor, by appointing an able, experienced, and upright Judge as arbitrator, has conferred a lasting benefit upon the commercial world. Before him, parol contracts may be enforced; a contract may be construed even prior to its execution; neither party will be punished in costs; and, if necessary, to enable justice to be done, additional testimony to that put in by the parties may be taken. These things indicate a jurisdiction to which the courts are strangers. The appointment of the arbitrator is for life; parties coming before him may either proceed before him as sole arbitrator, or may each choose a person to sit with him, in which case the majority will control. The award is a speedy and final settlement of the dispute, not subject to be set aside by the courts. In contracts it is frequently provided that, in case of disagreement between the parties, the matter shall be settled by persons selected, one by each party, and, in case of their disagreement, they may choose a third to act as umpire. Hereafter such contracts may, in an easier and better way, refer the settlement to the Arbitrator of the Chamber of Commerce, when the parties can each choose a person to sit with him, to decide the matter, if they wish. And I would suggest to my professional brethren that they bear this law in mind when drawing such contracts. The consent of the parties is requisite to put this tribunal in operation in any case, thus preserving all the features of voluntary arbitration, and fostering in the individual the spirit of amicable adjustment of difficulties. The more this individual spirit grows in the world, the more will nations incline to arbitration. You have said in your toast, Mr. President, that commerce demands, and will secure, arbitration. Sir, it is the good fortune of your administration of the Chamber of Commerce, to have inaugurated this blessing in a practical form, a blessing which will make your administration more glorious than any preceding one. But for the efforts of the commercial men of this Metropolis, the Arbitration act would not now be in existence. So that, by the action already taken by this Chamber, it has proved the truth of your toast. White-winged ships are harbingers of peace the world over; the cutting prows of steam-compelled vessels make way for reforms; the dashing locomotives summon us to break away from the inert past, and move forward to improvement; and the ubiquitous telegraph, electrifying with mental force all the operations of commerce, urges mankind, with never-ceasing voice, onward to new triumphs. These are all commercial agents and powers. These have made arbitration possible and beneficial equally among nations and individuals.

"THE VETO."

Responded to by Prof. Hitchcock.

The President next gave "The Veto"—"Peace hath her victories, no less renowned than War." Prof. Hitchcock in speaking to the toast said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I suppose I understand the technicalities of finance about as well as most of you understand the technicalities of theology. This unprofessional knowledge may not amount to much, and yet be quite enough for all practical purposes. When common sense is outraged by theologians, if it ever is, you know it. And when common honesty is outraged by financiers, if it ever is, I think I know it. Certainly it is not immoral to be in debt. We blame no man for mortgaging a part of his property to save the rest. And in the case of a nation we say no matter how much it costs to save its life. But debts are obligations. This is the very meaning of the word. What I owe I am bound to pay. What the nation owes it is bound to pay. And payment is something very different from mere promise to pay, though you keep on repeating the promise to the end of time. There are laws of trade just as inexorable as the laws of nature. Two and two are not five. Three times three are not ten. If we spend all that we earn, there is nothing left. If we spend more than we earn, we run into debt. When my expenses have equaled or exceeded my income, I must of course either spend less or earn more, or, what is still better, do both. Borrowed money keep us from day to day, but not forever. Borrowed money with which to pay borrowed money lands us by and by in a place not very much like paradise. The bill recently passed by Congress, it is said by some of its friends, would not have inflated the currency. Of this I am no judge. But everybody knows that it meant inflation. And the moral sense of the nation struck it like lightning. President Grant is Gen. Grant once more. I have never asked of him any personal favor, and never expect to. But I do not like short memories. The capture of Vicksburg and the surrender at Appomattox Court-house are not events of antediluvian history. If we were a little more considerate of our heroes, it might be better for us in the long run. The President's veto has been called a brave act. But doing right is not half so brave a thing as some men seem to think it. I must do the President the justice to believe that he found it very easy. He is evidently an honest man. And I think he is sufficiently sagacious to see what some people appear to have forgotten, that in the long run honesty is the best policy. And he is the honest President of an honest people. We may be called spendthrifts; but let no man call us thieves. One word more let me say, Mr. President, and I will take my seat. If anybody imagines this veto to be a good point of departure for a new party of repudiation, I hope he will be quick about it. He cannot be too quick. He will find out what the last three commandments of the Decalogue are, and that there is good blood enough in the nation to stand by the Decalogue some time longer.

THE ARMY.

Responded to by Gen. Porter.

The Chairman then gave the toast of "The Army," and called on Gen. Horace Porter, formerly Private Secretary to President Grant, to respond. Gen. Porter, in a very humorous speech, replied to the toast, and gave many amusing anecdotes of his army experience. He had lived long enough in Washington to know what extempore speaking was. His experience of the greatest extempore speakers was that they lay awake all night in order to study what they would rashly utter the next day. Gen. Porter kept the audience in a continuous roar of laughter.

THE NAVY.

Responded to by Gen. Porter.

The Chairman then gave the next toast, "The Navy," and called on Rear Admiral S. C. Rowan to respond. It was then discovered that the Admiral had left, and the guests called on Gen. Porter to respond. The General spoke to the toast on behalf of his "web-footed friends, the marines," and regretted the absence of the old salts.

THE PRESS.

Responded to by Hon. Erastus Brooks.

The next regular toast, "The Press," was responded to by Hon. Erastus Brooks. He said:

Before I say anything for the profession complimented by your toast, allow me to congratulate the Chamber of Commerce upon its recent victories, both at the Federal and State capitals; at the latter by the law made for a new Court of Arbitration, asked for by the Chamber of Commerce, and adopted substantially as it came from your board. Such a court has long been one of the wishes of my heart, and a court of conciliation, founded upon equity and justice, rather than upon the technicalities of courts of law, was urged by me in the Constitutional Convention of 1867-68. From such a court, presided over by Judge Fancher, where there will be neither the law's delay nor the insolence of office, a court without material costs to clients, where parties in interest may appear in person or by counsel, where contracts may be continued in advance of their completion, and disputes avoided by reference, and all with a prompt and peaceful solution of controverted questions—I am sure nothing but good can come. All honor to the body which inspired the law, and success to those who are to administer it in the name of justice and fair play. Congratulations are also due to the Chamber of Commerce for the public victories in Washington, in forcing an exposure of the most iniquitous law and practice ever witnessed in a civilized Government—a law and practice that permitted, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, the seizure, holding, and private use of the most sacred of all property—property forced from its owners to the damage of lawful business, and by the boldest and most unlicensed robbery ever seen in a free Government. And then of the expanded currency of the country I cannot but think that the formal, earnest, united, and representative voice of the Chamber of Commerce contributed largely to secure the veto of an act of Congress, which I hesitate not to declare was the most dangerous measure of the kind passed since the foundation of the Government. With such an act the law of the land, one could easily comprehend the American Revolution, when the brave men who fought the battles of the country were paid in a currency which served no better purpose than to cover the wounds they had received, and therefore rightly christened as "the shinplasters" of the country. So, and not long after, in Paris, in 1793, came the assignats, or greenbacks of the French Revolution, as stated by Victor Hugo. I am glad to know that the press of New-York, of New-England, of the Middle States, and the best of the journals of the West, have fought this monster with ungloved hands. The press, indeed, could do no less. It is the oldest of our American institutions—as old, at least, as the oldest of our schools, churches, and professions, older than the Constitution of the United States, older than the Declaration of Independence or the Colonies, older by more than a score and a half of years than the birth of Washington, the father of his country, or of Franklin, the great printer, editor, philosopher, and statesman of the past century—154 years old in Philadelphia, 170 years old in Boston, and a little less in its daily form, I believe, than eighty years in this State and City. Nearly half of this period I have known it in this City, though it was before my birth that Fulton launched the Clermont upon the East River to make the then wonderful voyage of twenty-four hours to the capital of the State. In all this time the newspaper has been the historian of all Governments and peoples, of all science and art. It has seen the City expand from the few hundred between the Battery and Trinity to the million and more on the island, and the million and a half in sight of the place where we meet. It has seen the country grow from three millions to forty—from thirteen Colonies to thirty-seven States and ten Territories; from its original limited territory bounded by the Mississippi to cross the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, adding all of Louisiana by purchase from France, all of Florida by purchase from Spain, all of Texas by annexation, all of Upper California by conquest, and all of Alaska by purchase from Russia, until to-day the land covers over 3,110,000 square miles of territory, and 2,600 miles of United States land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, 1,300 from Maine to Florida, and an ocean coast of over 12,600 miles. There are a few living men who have seen all this growth of empire, and there are octogenarians of the press who can say

"Quorum magna pars fui."

OUR WIVES AND SWEETHEARTS.

Responded to by Mr. Isaac H. Bailey.

The Chairman then gave the next toast, "Our Wives and Sweethearts.

"God tried his prentice hand on man,
And then he made the lasses, O!"

and called on Mr. Isaac H. Bailey to respond. Mr. Bailey, while deprecating this sudden demand, complied with the call of the Chairman, and in a few humorous and appropriate observations spoke to the toast.

The Chairman then stated that other toasts and addresses were to have been given but time did not permit. The company then separated.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM DISTINGUISHED MEN.

Among the letters received by Mr. George Wilson, the Secretary of the Chamber, regretting their inability to be present, were the following:

LETTER FROM GOV. JOHN A. DIX.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, May 5, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: I find it impossible for me to leave on Thursday and be present at the banquet to be given by the Chamber of Commerce. It is with great regret that I relinquish the pleasure I should have had in meeting the members of an association which has done so much for the vindication of sound principles in commerce and finance. I am, dear Sir, truly yours,

(Signed,) JOHN A. DIX.

GEORGE WILSON, Esq., Secretary.

LETTER FROM HON. EDWARD YOUNG, OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF STATISTICS, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1874.

DEAR MR. WILSON: I have delayed day after day sending my regrets that I shall be unable to attend your banquet, to which I am so kindly invited, in the hope that I might be able to go; and for this reason, among others, I have been greatly impressed of late, in reviewing our commerce since 1820, with the falling off of our carrying trade—which, in 1821, was 113 in American vessels to 14½ in foreign, and continued so until the fiscal year 1861, when there were three hundred and eighty-one and a half million dollars' worth in American to two hundred and three in foreign. In 1863, 241 American to 343 in foreign. In 1864, 184 American to 485 in foreign, up to 1873, when there were 346 American to 966¾ in foreign. I have just ordered a diagram made showing the fluctuations and complete reversal of former condition of trade, intending to have it completed if possible, and send to you to be put up in your "banquet hall," and afterward removed to your "Chamber." I would like to go for the purpose of pointing to it, but as the diagram will speak quite eloquently in silence (I am no Justinian either) there is no need for me to go. I will send it if possible by mail Wednesday night. Will not have time to get it framed.

Very truly yours,
(Signed,) E. YOUNG, Chief Bureau of Statistics.

GEORGE WILSON, Esq., Secretary, &c., &c.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER.

The one hundred and sixth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at No. 63 William street, Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, President, in the chair. The minutes of the last monthly meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. A. A. Low, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported the following candidates for membership, who were duly elected: Charles L. Hallgarten, John C. Phillips, Horace Porter, Wm. D. Sloane, Charles Watrous. The committee also recommended the appointment of the following gentlemen as delegates to attend the one thousandth celebration of the settlement of Iceland, which takes place on Aug. 1, the understanding being that at least one of them would attend: Cyrus W. Field, Samuel B. Ruggles, and Leopold Bierworth. The recommendation was adopted. Mr. Ruggles observed that as he was hardly able to walk to Union square, it was unlikely that he would go to Iceland.

Mr. Ruggles brought forward the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, with feelings of devout gratitude to Almighty God, extend their hearty congratulations to their fellow-citizens throughout the State and the United States on the recent and signal defeat of the proposed "amendment" to the State Constitution, which if adopted would have paralyzed and prevented the enlargement and improvement of the great water-ways of the State so urgently needed for preserving the vast and constantly growing commerce of the State. In this great deliverance the Chamber gladly recognizes the active and efficient co-operation of its fellow-laborer, the Produce Exchange of the City of New-York, and especially the well-timed and vigorous message of Hon. Mr. Havemeyer, Mayor of the City, denouncing the measure as injurious in the highest degree to the lasting interests of the State and the Union.

Resolved, That while all the members of the Chamber share alike in the common anxiety to defeat a proposition so destructive and suicidal, the Chamber at large deems it due to justice and to history to express its thanks to the Special Committee of their body, consisting of Hon. Geo. Opdyke, First Vice-President of the Chamber, and Messrs. A. A. Low, John Taylor Johnston, Charles Butler, Samuel D. Babcock, and Simeon B. Chittenden, who personally attended at Albany on the argument of the merits of the measure before the Joint Canal Committee of the Senate and Assembly, and who largely contributed by their influence and weight of character to its final defeat. More especially is it proper to record the obligations of the Chamber to Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, lately chosen an honorary member of the Chamber, whose powerful, wise, and masterly address on that occasion arrested at once the downward current of public opinion, which had been misled by singular misapprehension, and whose large and statesmanlike views, so eloquently expressed, practically restored to the councils of the State the manly and wholesome policy initiated in our early history by De Witt Clinton, so much to the lasting welfare and honor of the State.

Mr. Opdyke thought that an addition should be made to the resolutions acknowledging the eminent services of Mr. Ruggles himself. It was agreed, however, to pass the resolutions as they stood, which was accordingly done, and a separate vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Ruggles.

Committee No. 4 reported that the Arbitration act proposed by the Chamber had been adopted, with some amendments, by the Legislature, and that the Governor had appointed Enoch L. Fancher as Arbitrator under its provisions. By this act the election of a clerk devolved upon the Chamber, and the committee recommended for this position Mr. Geo. F. Wilson, the present efficient Secretary of the Chamber. They also recommended that the fixing of the salary of the Arbitrator, procuring rooms for his sittings, and providing for the various expenses be referred to the Executive Committee, with full power to act in the matter. The report was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Ruggles the following general conclusions which are appended to a tabular statement made out by him, and including the period between 1840 and 1870, of the agricultural products of the States and Territories were adopted in the form of resolutions:

1. The agriculture of the American Union is the broad and enduring basis of its national strength.

2. Its agricultural population of 5,922,471 in 1870 had created and acquired a property in agricultural wealth valued at $11,124,958,747 showing an average value of $1,878 per head, yielding a net yearly income of $360.

3. Every million added to that agricultural population will consequently add at least $1,878,000,000 to the national wealth.

4. The present yearly increase in this population being 82,432, an additional million will be gained every thirteen years.

5. These additional millions will be urgently needed, and can be readily supplied by Europe from time to time and from age to age, to enable the American Union to produce and export the vegetable and animal products to feed, and the cotton to clothe the large and steadily increasing population of Europe.

6. The ten interior States north of the Ohio River, and on the upper lakes and Upper Mississippi and Missouri, produced in the year 1870, $812,151,925 bushels of cereals, weighing more than 21,000,000 of tons avoirdupois. By the close of the present century, twenty-six years hence, these States will probably produce annually forty, and perhaps fifty millions of tons.

7. It has now become a matter of vital interest, not only to the American Union, but to the common civilization and welfare of the world, to improve to the utmost all the water-ways, natural or artificial, affording cheap transportation from the immense interior of North America to the ocean.

8. New-York, as the member of the Union especially intrusted by Divine Providence with the most efficient and available of these great water-ways, is bound by every consideration, not only of duty and honor, but of enlightened self-interest, sedulously to foster and promote every measure needed for the speedy and judicious enlargement of their capacity.

9. The steady progress of agriculture in overspreading the American Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as shown by the tables, with the steps already taken for improving the channels by land and water, needed for transporting its products to the oceans, furnish a moral and historical element most important and instructive, in tracing the evolution of an Empire on the North American Continent, as yet unequaled in the history of the human race. In a survey thus philosophical and comprehensive, the necessary international comparisons of the values of products and commodities to be transported across the oceans, should only be stated in the actual "money," in gold or silver, recognized by the civilized world and by our national Constitution.

10. The many millions of industrious and thrifty agriculturists who are to play the primary part in this great drama of human progress, may properly and rightfully claim, that the immense fruits of their toil shall be valued only in actual money in gold or silver, and in no irredeemable paper currency of any description. The six millions of honest farmers now standing on this great continent are well entitled to "honest money for honest labor."

The chair was then taken by Mr. Opdyke, and the nomination of officers of the Chamber and members of committees was submitted. A vote by ballot was taken and presented as follows:

President—William E. Dodge.
First Vice President—George Opdyke.
Second Vice President—William M. Vermilye.
Treasurer—Francis S. Lathrop.
Secretary—George Wilson.
Executive Committee—Solon Humphreys, Chairman; Samuel B. Ruggles, James M. Brown, William H. Fogg, Elliot C. Cowdin.
Chairman of the Committee of Arbitration—Leopold Bierwirth.
Member of the Committee of Arbitration—Joseph Stuart.
Committee on Finance and Currency—Samuel D. Babcock, Chairman; William Seligman, Cyrus W. Field, J. Pierpont Morgan, Edmund W. Corlies.
Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws—James W. Elwell, Chairman; Jonathan Sturges, William H. Guion, Charles H. Marshall, Gustav Schwab.
Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements—John Taylor Johnston, Chairman; Morris K. Jesup, Alexander M. White, Charles Butler, Abram S. Hewitt.
Committee on the Harbor and Shipping—Paul N. Spofford, Chairman; George W. Blunt, Egisto P. Fabbri, James S. T. Stranahan, James H. Frothingham.
Trustees of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, to serve for three years—Matthew Maury, Samuel D. Babcock, Charles E. Beebe.
Commissioner for Licensing Sailors' Boarding-houses or Hotels, in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce—Charles C. Duncan.
Special Committee on a New Building for the Chamber of Commerce—A. A. Low, Chairman, Wm. E. Dodge, George Opdyke.
Council of the Nautical School, established by Act of the Legislature, passed April 24, 1873—John D. Jones, John K. Myers, Henry A. Barling.
Special Committee on Reform of the Revenue Laws—Jackson S. Schultz, Chairman; Joseph Seligman, James S. T. Stranahan, Samuel D. Babcock, Daniel C. Robbins, Geo. W. Lane, Elliott F. Shepard, Gustav Schwab, Wm. H. Fogg, Jonathan Sturges, James M. Constable, David Dows, Wm. M. Fliess.

The President then resumed his place and returned thanks to the Chamber for his re-election, but intimated that at some future time he deemed he might be entitled to resign his position.

Some letters were then read, including one from Mrs. Julia S. Hastings, sister of Senator Sumner, acknowledging and expressing her thanks for the resolution adopted by the Chamber on the occasion of her brother's death. The Chamber then adjourned.

BIRDS IN THEIR LITTLE NESTS AGREE.

From the Sun, May 7.

General excitement was caused last evening by the report that Senator Fox and John Morrissey had agreed to settle their differences by fighting a duel. Rumor fixed the place of meeting at Saratoga in a clump of trees behind the Indian encampment. Mr. Morrissey was to have for second the valiant Arkansan and Ex-Confederate Colonel, Fellows, while Fox would be sustained by Nick Muller, so rumor said.

At dark a *Sun* reporter crossed the threshold of Fox's domicile on Morris street. The Senator was absent at Albany, it is said. A male relative denied very positively that there was any truth in the report about the intended duel. Senator Fox had gone to Albany to settle his bills and other affairs there, and would be back that evening.

The reporter sought the home of John Morrissey. Mr. Morrissey told the story of his difficulty with the Senator. "I went into the Maison Dorée with Charley Walsh," he said, "and saw Shook and Fox in conversation. Fox said to me, 'You gave me the cold shoulder to-day on Broadway.' I asked him what he meant. Fox answered, 'You gave me two fingers.' I said, 'I did not mean anything by it, and if you take it in that way I am sorry.' Then Fox said I had gone back on him politically, but would do well enough for a prize-fighter. I told Fox that he was a thief; that we had elected him Senator and sent two men to Albany to watch him to keep him from stealing. Fox said his record was good in Albany. I replied, 'Yes, and so was Dick Turpin's in England.' I then told Fox that he got elected through the circumstance of his father-in-law being killed, which created sympathy for him, and through that sympathy he was elected. From working for $2 a day he had become a millionaire. Fox got excited and put his fist up to me, and I put mine up to him and told him to take his hand down. Fox said, 'You are not going to hurt me, are you?' I answered, 'No.' Fox then said, 'You dare not hurt me ——.' Then I hit him on the cheek-bone, and my hand slipped, grazing his forehead. I bucked him, and he hollered, 'Don't, John.' As he made no further demonstration I desisted on the interference of friends."

Mr. Morrissey denied any intention to fight a duel. The reporter ascertained that the rumor had its origin in a remark made by a friend of Fox's at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that Fox had a pistol to shoot Morrissey. The parties have been quietly hostile since the fight. Fox returned on the evening train from Albany.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The trial of Henry F. Downs, formerly cashier for H. E. Pickert & Co., No. 28 Old slip, charged with embezzling $104 50, the property of his employers, was resumed before Judge Sutherland yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Counsel for the defense moved for the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that the sum alleged to have been embezzled by Downs had been settled for by the prisoner's father before the criminal prosecution had been instituted. The motion was denied. The prisoner, in his own defense, testified that he had been instructed by Pickert to carry the moneys of the firm, which was bankrupt, on his person, and had lost the sum alleged to have been embezzled. Henry E. Turner, of Walden, Mass., Rev. Wm. S. Galloway and William Ferdon, of New-Jersey, and John H. Walsh, a jeweler, testified to the prisoner's good character. Henry Powell, editor of the *American Grocer*, John Babcock, merchant, No. 45 Park place, and Joseph B. Frothingham swore that Pickert's character for truth was bad, and that they would not believe him under oath. The witnesses for the defense were subjected to a rigorous cross-examination by District Attorney Rollins. After deliberating for several hours the jury could not agree to a verdict, and were discharged. The prisoner was then released on furnishing $2,000 bail.... Edward Berry pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.... Thos. Jones, Charles Riley, and John Fisher, charged with breaking into the tailor's store of Carl Franck, at No. 181 East Houston street, on the night of the 29th of April, and stealing therefrom cloths and wearing apparel valued at $1,000, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and were all sent to State Prison for two years.... Charles Wilks, a street car pickpocket, charged with stealing a silver watch from Henry Sturpe, No. 120 Broome street, on a Grand street car, pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.... John Willson, another pickpocket, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years.... Thos. Stewart pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.... John Harvey pleaded guilty to a similar offense, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.... Patrick McMahon, John Sullivan, and Jeremiah Gaylor pleaded guilty to attempts at burglary, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months.... William Christie and Geo. H. Hearn, who also pleaded guilty to attempts at burglary, were each sent to the Penitentiary for nine months.... Charles Freeman and Peter Seymour, charged with breaking into the poultry store of Morris J. Seiley, at No. 67 Essex street, and stealing four geese, were convicted of petit larceny, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

INSURANCE AGENT IN TROUBLE.

Mr. Amassa Corkin, Jr., of No. 160 Fulton street, and his partner, Mr. John S. Gaffney, appeared before Justice Wandell, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and made affidavit that they were the agents of the North-western Life Insurance Company. On Tuesday last Mr. Henry S. Brown, of Burlington, Vt., came to this City to make an agreement to take the agency of that company exclusively for the State of Vermont. It was agreed that one half of Mr. Brown's expenses to the City should be paid by them, and they had paid him $21. They have since ascertained that Mr. Brown also received $21 from Mr. Bowe, of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, and $25 from the Pennsylvania Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, although he came to this City under the express agreement that he would act for only one company, and so wrote to each manager. Mr. Brown said that he wished only to select the best company to act for, and added that his contract could not be complete without his bond being duly executed. Justice Wandell thought that Mr. Brown had violated the expressed agreement upon which the money for his expenses had been paid him, and ordered him to be committed in default of $1,000.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following receipts of the Treasury yesterday: From taxes of 1873 and interest, $11,490 85; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $9,226 39; collection of assessments and interest, $5,374 14; market rents, $3,995 83; water rents, $7,080 40; licenses, Mayor's Office, $139 25; fines, Warden City Prison, $266; water permits, $64; sewer permits, $400; sales vitrified stone pipe, $187 50; Bureau of Permits, Mayor's Office, $1,923; fees and fines, Corporation Attorney, $427. Total, $40,504 36.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A law is about to be promulgated abolishing imprisonment for debt in Russia.

The German Parliament has acceded to a motion to adopt the English mode of dividing by separate lobbies.

An order has been given to the police in Mexico to prevent Catholics from kneeling in the streets when the Host is going by.

A coach was stoned in Puebla, on Holy Thursday simply because it was driven through the streets in defiance of Catholic customs.

The conservative working men of Hull have presented their representative in Parliament with a piece of plate valued at 200 guineas.

The Cologne *Gazette* says that a company is about to be formed to raise the treasures which are still lying in the Lutine, a ship which went down about 100 years ago in the Zuyderzee.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has publicly made the interesting statement that he has become a Canadian. England and the United States will have a feeling of relief, no doubt.

Dr. Livingstone's funeral was not so numerously attended as had been expected. It was remarked that the learned societies and literary clubs especially were very poorly represented.

An attempt is being made by the Scotch Presbyterians in Italy to have the Scotch Church recognized by the Government as a properly constituted body.

The *Swiss Times* reports two more deaths and the injury of many persons by an avalanche in the Canton of Glany. Another paper says that one was an American traveler, but this seems doubtful.

It appears now from statements in the English papers, that neither the Ville Du Havre, the Europe, the Amerique, nor the France, were ever entered or classed in Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

Jacob Wainwright, the black boy who accompanied Dr. Livingstone's remains to England, will, after some further training, return to his native country to be employed as a teacher in the Church Missionary Society's East African Mission.

The officers of the steamer Greece having offered to make a statement on oath relative to the circumstances attending the loss of the Europe, the Transatlantic Company's Directors in France refused the offer.

A firm of Thames ship-builders at Chiswick, near London, claims to have just built the fastest steamer "in the world." She is intended for the British Government in India, and steams at an average of more than twenty-four and a half knots.

Considerable progress has been made toward the establishment of a new Roman Catholic University in London. The buildings are in progress of construction near Kensington. The Pope is said to take great interest in the work.

The British Government have decided to issue the Henry-Martin rifle, in place of the Snider, to several regiments in the service. Orders for the immediate manufacture of 17,000,000 cartridges for the new arm have also been given.

Influential persons in England are urging upon the Government the desirability of making the Suez Canal British property, under an international guarantee which would leave it open in time of war. It is said that M. De Lesseps is not averse to the plan.

The farmers of Suffolk are discussing a proposal to introduce Belgian laborers into that district. One farmer has gone so far as to advocate the importation of coolies; and the farmers, it is said, being alarmed at the interest manifested by the trade-unions in the movement, received the suggestion with some favor.

Prof. Tyndall, who has been staying recently at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, with Sir John Lubbock, was missed one day, and search being made for him he was found up a cliff, where he had climbed in search of geological specimens. A rope was procured, and the learned Professor was landed with no other injury than soiled clothes.

A novel adaptation of electricity has just been applied to several of the carriages of the London General Omnibus Company. By a very simple piece of mechanism placed under each seat of the passengers a tell-tale or dial is made to register the number of the passengers entering the carriage, and the distance which each travels. It is the invention of Sir Charles Wheatstone.

The Vienna journals announce that, according to an ancient custom still observed at the Court of Vienna, the Emperor and Empress of Austria washed the feet of twelve old men and twelve old women on Good Friday, one old woman being 107 years old. The ceremony was performed with great solemnity in the presence of the Court dignitaries, and each old person received thirty pieces of silver.

By a return just issued the area of London is 122 square miles. The river is crossed by seventeen bridges. The average daily supply of water is 514,269 metric tons, and the annual ratable value of property is £20,000,000 sterling. Last year the number of births was 121,100 in fifty-three weeks, or 2,285 weekly; and as the deaths were 76,654, or 1,446 weekly, the excess of births over deaths was 44,466, or 839 weekly.

According to the Russian *Golos*, a perfect understanding has been arrived at between England and Russia on the Asiatic question, as follows: Afghanistan is to be considered beyond the sphere of Russian influence, and the present frontiers of Afghanistan are to form the boundary of Shere Ali's possessions, beyond which he must not attempt to acquire territory. Russia is to guarantee to Afghanistan immunity from attack or invasion on its own side, and from the tribes under its influence. England, on the other hand, was to exert its influence on Cabul, so as to prevent an attack or interference in the affairs of Russian Turkestan.

A correspondent in New-Zealand tells the following story in illustration of the supremacy of the Scottish race in Otago. Tenders were the other day invited for some public work to be executed there. One Macpherson was successful. Mr. Macpherson was accordingly invited to attend to complete his contract. To the amazement of all the officials, a Chinaman, with a noble pig-tail, put in an appearance. "Where's Mr. Macpherson?" asked the clerk. "Me!" replied John. "How come you to be called Macpherson?" "Oh, nobody get nothing in Otago if he be not a Mac," replied the unabashed Celestial.

A French writer has drawn a comparison between Livingstone and Michelet, to the disparagement, of course, of the great traveler. The attempted parallel is odd enough, and such as none but a Frenchman could have thought of; "but," says M. Vacquerie, for it is he, "which of the two has made the greatest discoveries—the traveler who has explored Africa, or the historian who has explored the past? Ah! we blush when we look at the conduct of England toward him who discovered the sources of the Nile and compare it with the conduct of our own countrymen toward him who discovered the sources of France!" M. Vacquerie thinks that France has not done her duty.

Great efforts are being made in Jersey to secure the adoption of the English currency system in that island. For some years past attempts have been made with this view, but all have hitherto failed. The English shilling being worth thirteen Jersey pence has always been an advantage—real or apparent—which the public were unwilling to give up. The inconvenience of having two currencies—shop-keepers selling some goods for "British" and others for "Jersey" money—has at length been found so great that a large number of shop-keepers at the beginning of this year resolved to sell their goods for English money only. Their efforts to aid the introduction of English money have been just seconded by the St. Helier and St. Aubin Railway Company, who have announced that they will refuse to give or take Jersey coppers at any of their stations.

S. Foselli, an Italian, has invented a new method of exploding any mine or torpedo without electricity, the use of which agent he considers expensive, uncertain, and often dangerous. He states that a torpedo, at any distance whatever, can be placed in immediate communication with an hydraulic pump by means of a small hollow metallic tube ·08 inch in diameter, the tube being bare or coated according to the locality in which it is laid. The apparatus is simple. In an hermetically-sealed case attached to the torpedo a hammer, with spring action similar to that of an ordinary musket-lock, is placed and maintained in the position of "full-cock" by a catch; against this catch rests a small hydraulic ram which communicates through the side of the case with the hollow tube. When the tube is filled with water, one or two strokes of the pump are sufficient to free the catch and effect the explosion. Air can be used in the tube instead of water.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

A PHANTOM NAVY—CENSURE FOR GLADSTONE—THE LATE DISSOLUTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 25, 1874.

This week the Cabinet has been engaged in sitting on one of its members. He is a very large member, and very soft, and there was room for everybody, and no bones felt. The Minister in question is Mr. Ward Hunt, the First Lord of the Admiralty, who is as fat as Arthur Orton, and who is supposed to be "the great Holbes—contemplative, corpulent, witty"—of a well-known satirical poem, in which the same character is also represented as overbold, taking a header into the water, and coming down "prone, as a quadruped prone, with hands and feet protending." Mr. Hunt has certainly tripped and fallen, but he will probably have no difficulty in picking himself up again. It was part of the policy of the late Government to keep up a cry of economy, and to pare down the expenses of the public departments as far as possible. There was plenty of room for paring; but there can be little doubt that the Ministers in their zeal for savings cut to the quick. It might be possible for England to dispense with a regular army and navy, and to trust to Providence for defense; but it is obvious that an army and a navy are expensive things, which are becoming increasingly expensive, and that nothing could be more fatal for England than to waste money on mere paper forces. The army is, for its numbers, a fairly respectable body, though too boyish as regards the ranks. The navy appears to be in a condition of more doubtful efficiency. The First Lord of the Admiralty in introducing the navy estimates, which he found ready for him when he came into office, was rash enough to expose the weakness of the fleet. On paper there are fifty-five iron-clads, of which forty-one are sea-going, and fourteen adapted for harbor and coast defense. Of the forty-one sea-going iron-clads five must be deducted as still on the stocks, and nine others as either obsolete or not worth repairing for sea-going purposes. This reduces the list to twenty-seven, and of these only fourteen can be regarded as really effective for service at the present moment, though four more, or eighteen in all, will perhaps be ready in the course of the year. Moreover, some of the ships now undergoing repair cannot be counted upon as good for more than a year. Then of the fourteen iron-clads for harbor defense one is building, and there are only eight fit for service. Of these eight the Devastation is one. The First Lord frankly confessed that he is afraid to send the Devastation to sea, though full of admiration for her in the abstract as a "most extraordinary piece of mechanism." This opinion has been controverted by Mr. Reed, the naval architect, who contends that the great ship would be quite safe at sea if the *cul de sac* on deck were removed. The moral of Mr. Hunt's speech seemed to be that for ten millions sterling a year it was hopeless to expect more than a nominal navy, composed of ships which looked well on paper, but which were, most of them, mere dummies in reality. This created much alarm, and it was even rumored that the Government meant to recast the budget in order to provide a margin for supplementary estimates. These apprehensions were dispelled on Thursday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who stated that Mr. Hunt had been quite misunderstood, and that another hundred thousand pounds would probably be the whole additions to the expenditures on the navy. It is quite clear, therefore, that if Mr. Hunt was correct in his description of the phantom fleet, it is to remain a ghost for some time longer. The truth is that the Government was afraid of getting a reputation for extravagance, and so Mr. Hunt was sat upon.

MR. GLADSTONE IN OPPOSITION.

There was a report that Mr. Gladstone was coming down to the House of Commons on Thursday evening to smash up Sir Stafford Northcote's budget, although it was, in a great measure, only his own budget with another name attached to it. The House was, therefore, densely packed to witness the encounter. At the proper moment Mr. Gladstone rose, and his first words were as milk and honey. Still, this might be only to give greater effect to the gall that was to come, and so the audience remained hopeful. It turned out, however, to be all honey and no gall. Mr. Gladstone had come to bless and not to curse. He declined to say what his own plans had been, and as he is the only person who knows, if even he knows, the plans will remain a profound secret. He was, however, so complimentary to his old pupil, Sir Stafford, or to his proposals, that it may be conjectured they somewhat resembled his own ideas.

MR. SMOLLETT'S MOTION.

Last night the House of Commons was again crowded in expectation of a scene, nor was the expectation disappointed. Mr. Patrick B. Smollett had undertaken to move a vote of censure on the late Prime Minister for having dissolved Parliament in an abrupt, sudden, and unconstitutional manner. Mr. Smollett is a great-grand-nephew of "the celebrated historian and novelist," as he rather pompously calls his great-grand-uncle, who, however, would probably desire to be remembered rather as the author of *Roderick Random* than as the publisher's hack who wrote the continuation of Hume's *History of England*. Mr. Smollett has a good deal of the racy family humor. He was in Parliament some years ago, and distinguished himself by his rather eccentric and violent quips and drolleries. He was for many years one of the political agents in the Madras Presidency, and his peculiar humor is emphasized by that testy passion which usually accompanies the disordered liver of a confirmed Anglo-Indian, and what irresistibly suggests fiery pickles and brandy pawnee. If the vote of censure had been intended seriously it could not possibly have been intrusted to worse hands than Mr. Smollett's. He was certain to be wayward and extravagant; and he is rather attached to the Conservative Party as a barnacle is to a ship than an actual member of the party. In any case, the motion was one which ran counter to the ordinary temper and instincts of Englishmen. They never like to go back on things or to cry over spilt milk.

THE RECENT DISSOLUTION.

The manner in which the dissolution was brought about has been universally condemned by all parties in the country. There was nothing illegal about it, but it was clearly a violation of the plain common-sense rules of straightforward dealing, and the members of Mr. Gladstone's own had been privately in the habit of denouncing it much more bitterly than the party which profited by his unscrupulous blundering. It is now known as a historical fact that Mr. Gladstone alone is responsible for the dissolution. He had a secret consultation with one or two of his most intimate personal friends in the Cabinet; he wrote out his long address to his constituents, and went down with it in his pocket to the Cabinet council, and intimated to his colleagues his predetermined decision as something which did not admit of discussion. The only alternative to accepting a dissolution was immediate resignation. In vain the more cautious and moderate Ministers pleaded for time to reflect, and pointed out not only the danger but the irregularity of the course he proposed to pursue. Discussion could not, as Mr. Gladstone desired, be absolutely silenced: the Cabinet sat late and the talk was hot and vehement, but in the end the Premier carried his point by the menace of immediately breaking up the Ministry. A Captain who threatens to fire the powder magazine is ill to argue with. The dissolution was an act of personal autocracy, disapproved by the majority of the Cabinet, and was concerted as a tactical surprise. It was thought that a sudden election, coupled with a tempting programme of financial relief, would paralyze the Conservatives, and not a few competent judges, when the game was disclosed, thought the same. Happily the poison was an overdose, and operated as an emetic. Mr. Gladstone's policy was not illegal, but it was tricky and deceitful. Mr. Smollett's endeavor to show that the jugglery of the dissolution was opposed to the spirit of the Constitution, was beside the mark, for the simple reason that the spirit of the Constitution is quite intangible. Short of this point, Mr. Smollett's argument was conclusive. Nobody could deny, and almost everybody, Liberals as well as Conservatives, had already said, almost in Mr. Smollett's words, that there had been "sharp practice, more likely to come from an attorney's office than from a Cabinet of English gentlemen."

PARLIAMENT'S ATTITUDE.

This was an old story now, however—nearly three months old, which is a great deal nowadays—and, as those who had much reason in the first instance to complain had in fact profited by the way in which they had been assailed, there was a general indisposition to reopen the question. For a moment or two it was doubtful whether the motion would find a seconder, and when Mr. Whalley at last seconded it, its fate was sealed in shouts of laughter. Mr. Gladstone, under these circumstances, might have reasonably been content with a brief and dignified defense of his conduct from his own point of view. Mr. Smollett and Mr. Whalley were poor foes to tumble about with in the sawdust. But the Ex-Premier's rage was in full blast, and quite beyond control. The sting of the attack lay not in what had been said, but in what had not been said. If nobody would support the motion, it was equally clear that there was no one ready to take up the cudgels on the other side. Nothing could be plainer than that the House assented substantially to the condemnation of a trick of political legerdemain, though it was thought to be inexpedient to pass a formal vote. This was too much for Mr. Gladstone, and he sprang into the arena to strike a blow for himself. He was pleading with the House, and especially with his own party, quite as much as answering Mr. Smollett; but his temper blinded him, and the conflict degenerated into a scuffle on the floor. He chaffed the mover and seconder as "two most distinguished gentlemen," quibbled about Smollett's language, called his history romance, and wasted time in mere word-catching and verbal criticism. He lashed himself into fury over some of Smollett's coarser epithets, but without moving the sense of the House. His only excuse was that he thought the dissolution would have turned out differently. This was really only a plea that his policy was not quite so stupid as had been supposed; no amount of argument could prove it honorable, or even honest. As soon as he had done, Mr. Gladstone walked out solemnly, like the ghost in "Hamlet," but there was no one to cry "God bless him," or to say a syllable in his defense. Mr. Whalley created great merriment by explaining that he regarded the dissolution as a personal attack on himself. He had suffered, he said, more by it than anybody. Some members had lost their seats in the House, but his was the greatest inconvenience of all. He was turned out, not of the House, but out of jail. The dissolution liberated him from prison. It will be remembered that he was imprisoned for contempt of court in regard to the Tichborne case; and his grievance was that by the dissolution he became for a time only a private individual, and there was no House of Commons to take up his case as one of its members. If Parliament had not been dissolved, he, humble and insignificant as he was, would have been the means of bringing before the House an exercise of authority by the Judges of the land, unprecedented, monstrous, most injurious, which would sap the foundations of confidence in the administration of justice. And so the affair died out amid shrieks of laughter. For poor Mr. Gladstone, with his high-priest theories of his own functions, and of the duty of mankind to worship him as the direct representative of heaven, no pillory could be more agonizing. An expression which fell from him on Thursday, and which was deliberately repeated last night, deserves attention. He said he recognized in his downfall the verdict of the constituencies, but not of the nation. This is, of course, a declaration in favor either of universal suffrage, or rather of the right of the dictator—as claimed by Louis Napoleon and other saviors of society—to interpret for himself the will of the nation, and to act accordingly. by *coup d'état* or otherwise. J. H. F.

DECISION IN THE SCOTT WILL CASE.

Surrogate Hutchings yesterday rendered his decision in the well-known Scott will case. The decision, which is a long and very elaborate review of both the law and the evidence, is substantially as follows: The testator, James Scott, died in July, 1870, leaving a will which gave a legacy of $1,000 to Mrs. Honeywell, and the remainder of his property, share and share alike, to his wife Julia A. Scott and to his mother Margaret. The will was admitted to probate in September of the same year. Proceedings for the revocation of the probate were instituted by one William Scott, who claimed to be the son of the testator. The executors denied the allegation, and maintained that he had no right to institute these proceedings. In the contest which followed it was claimed by the petitioner, William Scott, that his mother, Caroline, had been married to the testator in June, 1831, by Rev. Dr. McLean, of Bleecker Street Presbyterian Church. The marriage certificate, said to have been given on the occasion, was not produced on the trial, nor was its nonproduction satisfactorily explained. So that substantially the case of the petitioner rested on his being the son of the testator, on proof of the long cohabitation of his mother, Caroline, and the testator, and on the declarations of the testator on the subject. The decision holds that mere cohabitation does not constitute a marriage unless there be a mutual contract to that effect. The law requires other acts and accompanying circumstances in addition to cohabitation to constitute marriage. These circumstances were not shown in this case. In addition it was shown that the woman, Caroline, married a man named Mead in 1850, and afterward lived with him as his wife, and that the testator married his wife Julia after his separation from Caroline, and that although Caroline knew the fact she did not claim to be his wife. In conclusion the Surrogate says: "The court will not rivet the bonds of marriage, as a contract, on the man who has simply made a temporary and meretricious relation with a woman which is satisfied to live in that manner, and who does not complain by legal process or otherwise when the relation is severed." He therefore decides that the petitioner has no standing in court not being next to kin of James Scott, the testator.

ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., FREEHOLDERS.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders of Essex County held their final meeting yesterday morning, at which the reports of the various county officers were submitted. The Warden of the jail reported that there had been 2,534 prisoners in that institution during the year, of whom 315 were females. The expense of maintaining the institution was $17,063 86. The new Penitentiary now in course of erection will soon be completed. The amount expended on it thus far is $219,288 93. The receipts of the Road Board during the year were $328,811 98, and expenditures $311,987 30, leaving a balance on hand of $7,301 63. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund reported the cancelment of war bonds to the amount of $90,000, leaving a balance outstanding of $1,828,900. The Commissioners also reported the total amount of Essex Road improvement bonds outstanding at $1,235,100, and a cash balance in bank of $64,444 54. The total amount of county bonds outstanding is $3,099,000, against which there is $120,544 99, making the actual indebtedness of the county $2,978,455 06. The Committee on Public Buildings reported an expenditure of $3,937 48 during the year. County Collector Pierson reported amount in hand at date of last report, $263,037 57, received from taxes and other sources, $3,110,937 83; disbursements, $1,764,497 08, leaving a balance on hand of $351,740 75. There were eighty-one lunatics in the Asylum during the year, and the expenses of the institution were $30,441 49.

THE NEW POLICE COMMISSIONER.

APPOINTMENT OF ABRAHAM DISBECKER BY MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

Early yesterday morning it was rumored in the City Hall that Mayor Havemeyer had appointed Abraham Disbecker, the Supervisor of the *City Record*, to the office of Police Commissioner. Very few persons were in possession of the secret, but as the news spread it was generally disbelieved. The Mayor was "too busy" to admit visitors who desired to test the truth of the report, but a few hours later, the story was confirmed. No Municipal event has ever created more surprise. It was denounced as an outrage on the City, and a proof that the Chief Magistrate had added a crowning disgrace to his administration. All the Municipal officers, irrespective of party, who frequent the City Hall, spoke of the appointment as infamous in the extreme. They attributed it somewhat mysteriously to the fact that Disbecker was in constant attendance on the Mayor during the past two months, and that he had acted on various occasions as his confidential messenger at Albany. The antecedents of Disbecker were eagerly canvassed, and many found it impossible to believe that the Mayor could appoint such a man, until they read the following:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1874.

I, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the power conferred by chapter 300 of the laws of 1874, being an act to amend chapter 335 of the laws of 1873, entitled "An act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York," passed April 30, 1873, and the acts amendatory thereto, do hereby appoint Abraham Disbecker Police Commissioner of the City of New-York, in the place of Henry Smith, deceased, for the unexpired term of the said Henry Smith, which terminates on the 11th day of April, 1877.

W. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.

POLICE COMMISSIONER DISBECKER.

Abraham Disbecker, the Mayor's new Police Commissioner, was until recently an obscure sinecurist. He made his début in political life by allying himself with Wm. M. Tweed as one of his numerous dependents. The "Boss," however, did not seem to regard him as very essential to the fortunes of Tammany, for he made provision for him at the rate of only $125 a month in what was then known as the Bureau of County Affairs—an unnecessary but costly appendage to the Controller's office. Of this bureau the joint Investigating Committee, who had charge of examining the frauds of the late Ring, reported in October, 1871, "that there was no legal authority for it, or for the employment or continuance of the County Auditors, clerks, and others employed therein."

Disbecker is said to have been in the pay of the Ring earlier than this. He took an obscure part in the fight of Tammany against the Young Democracy, and was invariably rated as a "regular" Democrat. In order to secure influence in the State capital he secured an appointment as Albany correspondent of the *World*, but was soon allowed to try some other profession. Disbecker subsequently wound up as Democratic Inspector of Election in the Tenth Election District of the Twentieth Assembly District. Here he was very successful, having lessed to and from the ballot-box all political fortune, he secured from the Mayor the office of Supervisor of the *City Record*, at a salary of $5,000 a year. His selection to a Police Commissionership gives him $5,000 more, or $10,000 a year.

EX-CITY TREASURER SPRAGUE ACQUITTED.

JUDGE MOORE'S CHARGE TO THE JURY—THE SCENE IN COURT YESTERDAY.

In the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, Judge Moore, yesterday morning, charged the jury in the case of Cortland A. Sprague, Ex-City Treasurer of Brooklyn, charged with embezzling the city funds. Judge Moore, in delivering his charge, abstained from reviewing the evidence given in the case, saying that the jury had been so attentive during the trial that he deemed it unnecessary to do so, and would merely advise them on the points of law arising out of the evidence submitted. He said that on examining the fifteen counts relied on for conviction by the prosecution, he found only eight which were not faulty. The remainder were untenable by reason of the use of the word "dollars" in the indictment, "dollars" meaning gold or silver, as the case might be, and not "notes or currency." The remaining counts applied to the Jefferson Car Company transactions, the purchase of the Willow street property, the Fulton Bank stock transaction, and the Brooklyn Building Company assessment. He charged the jury that in order to find the prisoner guilty they must believe from the evidence that the prisoner personally converted the money to his own use. He could not be bound by Rodman converting the money. The matter of $55,000 with the Central Bank and the sinking fund matter had nothing to do with the present case. Rodman's testimony (given as that of an accomplice) should be corroborated, and unless it should be corroborated they were bound to acquit.

Mr. Van Cott suggested to the court that while the Central Bank transaction of $55,000 and the sinking fund matter were not included in the present charges, they might be considered as corroborative evidence.

Judge Morris said the jury should take the entire evidence into their consideration, and decide the case according to their honest conception of it.

The jury retired at 10:55 o'clock, and shortly after it was rumored that they stood nine to three, the majority favoring the acquittal of Sprague. When this became known Sprague and his counsel became more animated, and for the first time since the opening of the trial the defendant spoke freely to the newspaper writers, and appeared to manifest an increased confidence in his case. Shortly after 12 o'clock it became definitely known that only one of the jurors, Mr. Bennett, was decided against acquittal, and it was further asserted that Mr. Bennett's opinion was unalterable. Shortly after 1 o'clock the court adjourned for lunch, and Sprague had some luncheon brought into an ante-room where he sat conversing with his friends. At 4:30 o'clock considerable excitement was created in court by an announcement that the jury was coming, and the immense crowd which had been lounging in the corridors came flocking into the court-room, but returned again on finding that the statement was false and that the jury were as undecided as ever. At 6:30 o'clock, however, the jury sent word to Judge Moore that they had agreed on a verdict, and on Judge Moore assuming his seat on the bench the jury entered the court-room in charge of two officers. They were polled in the usual manner by the Clerk, and Mr. Sprague, though evidently impressed with the idea that their verdict was favorable to him, seemed very much agitated when the foreman of the jury announced the verdict as "not guilty." Mr. Sprague was completely overcome with emotion, and the crowd in the court-room cheered vigorously. Mr. Sprague was at once surrounded by Surrogate Vesser and a number of personal friends, who warmly congratulated him on the result of the trial. He then entered a carriage and was driven to his residence.

THE STEAM YACHT IDEAL.

The steam schooner yacht Ideal, owned by Mr. Hugo Fretsch, Austrian Consul in this City, has just been finished and will shortly be ready for sea service. As she is the first yacht of her class built here yachtsmen naturally feel an interest in her structure and capabilities. She is a full-rigged schooner, and carries 100,000 square feet of canvass. She is 135 feet long, by 21 feet beam, and 8 feet depth of hold, measuring about 200 tons, and drawing 6½ feet of water. Her machinery consists of a single direct-acting propeller engine, with air-pumps, surface condenser, and independent circulator attached. Her engines were designed by Geo. H. Reynolds, of the Delamater Works, and are of an improved pattern. On a trial trip she ran from Newport to New-York in 7 hours and 40 minutes, very fast time for a wholly new boat. She is now enrolled in the New-York Yacht Club fleet.

SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR THE LOSS OF BOTH LEGS.

In the suit of Wm. Fallon against The Belt Line Railroad, already noticed in THE TIMES, the jury rendered a verdict yesterday in favor of plaintiff for $7,500. The suit was tried in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Loew and a jury, and occupied several days, the plaintiff being represented by Mr. Edward McCarty; the defendant by Messrs. Brown, Hall, and Vanderpoel. The plaintiff sued as guardian of his son, a little boy of between six and seven years, who about two years since had both legs cut off above the knees, the result of injuries sustained by being run over by one of the cars of the line, in the vicinity of Fifty-third street and First avenue. The little fellow, who seemed unusually intelligent, was in court, having to be carried by his parents, and counsel for plaintiff contended that, having been incapacitated for any kind of physical employment, he should be awarded damages sufficient to qualify him by education for a position in which he could earn his living.

THE NEW PARK THEATRE.

The new Park Theatre was closed on Wednesday evening by the management. For some time the expenses have been overrunning the receipts, and Mr. Stuart was only deterred from closing up sooner by the entreaties of Mr. Charles Fechter. On Tuesday he sent a note to Mr. Fechter, informing the latter that he would not be responsible any further, and the theatre was closed. Mr. Stuart will, however, reopen on the 18th inst., with Mr. Bartley Campbell and a new company, in American comedy.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—May 7.

SENATE.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, presented a memorial of journeymen printers, bookbinders, and pressmen of Washington against the passage of the Senate bill to further regulate Government printing. They state that the cost of living is greater in Washington than in any other city, and therefore protest against any reduction of wages. It was referred to the Committee on Printing.

THE LOUISIANA RELIEF BILL.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the House bill for the relief of persons suffering from the overflow of the Mississippi River, with an amendment, as an additional section, which authorizes the Secretary of War to issue temporary supplies of food and disused army clothing to destitute persons there, and appropriating $100,000 for such purpose, the provisions of the bill to expire the 1st of September, 1874. It was passed without discussion.

A PRESS OF BUSINESS.

On motion of Senator MORRILL, of Maine, it was ordered that the Committee on Appropriations have leave to sit during the sessions of the Senate.

THE BULLION FUND OF THE ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW-YORK.

Senator SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill authorizing the transfer of gold mint bars from the bullion fund of the Assay Office of New-York to the Assistant Treasurer at that City for certain purposes, which was passed.

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Mr. FENTON moved that the Senate proceed to consideration of the bill introduced by him on the first day of the session, to regulate the service in connection with the Customs at various ports of entry in the United States, and the disposition of fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under the laws relative to Customs.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, inquired what committee had considered the bill.

The Chair replied that the Committee on Commerce was discharged from its consideration yesterday, and it had not been reported by any committee.

The bill was then taken up.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, inquired if the Senator from New-York (Mr. Fenton) would consent to the bill being referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Chair said no motion to that effect had been made, and directed that the bill be read.

Mr. FENTON said while the Clerk was reading he would confer with the members of the Finance Committee. He had no doubt they would authorize him to report the bill to the Senate at once.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, said the bill had been before the Committee on Commerce, but the House of Representatives was investigating the subject at the same time, and the committee had decided to defer action in behalf of that investigation before reporting the bill, hence the delay.

Mr. BOREMAN, of West Virginia, moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. FENTON said that committee had been discharged from its consideration yesterday. He would not object to its reference to the Finance Committee, but would object to its going to the Committee on Commerce. The House investigation had been the reason for not reporting the bill, which prevailed during the last six weeks, but why the delay in reporting it prior to that time? This bill did not conflict at all with that before the House, as that was not directed at the machinery of the Customs service, like this.

Mr. MORTON said there were evils in the Customs laws which should be remedied, and this bill should not be referred to any committee where it would sleep for two years. Some committee might consider it, but it should be reported to the Senate soon for action.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the Sanborn business grew out of special and vicious legislation of Congress, and a fine ought to be imposed upon everybody who voted for it. Abuses frequently grew up from the cupidity and dishonesty of persons who administered the law, and not out of the law itself.

Mr. MORTON said if the evils of which so much had been heard did not belong to the law, but to those who administered it, the fact should be known.

Mr. FENTON said he had consented to have the bill referred to the Finance Committee, and was confident it would not be allowed to rest there.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the bill fixed the compensation of officers at certain ports, but left all the balance of the United States to the Secretary of the Treasury, whoever he might be, and gave that officer an army dependent upon him, whose salaries he could fix.

Mr. FENTON said the Secretary had that power now.

Mr. MORTON—Yes, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has the power to fix the salaries of Collectors.

Mr. EDMUNDS said both the Senators (Fenton and Morton) were mistaken. Such was not the law.

Mr. CONKLING—It never was.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Finance.

EXPORTATION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the non-concurrence of that body in the Senate amendments to the bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits and amendatory of the acts in relation thereto, and the appointment of a committee of conference thereon. The conference was agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Virginia, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, reported favorably on the bill to refund to the State of Georgia certain money expended by the State for the common defense in 1777. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, introduced a bill amendatory of the act to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. Referred to the Committee on Railroads. It provides that the bridge across the Missouri River, from Omaha, Neb., to Council Bluffs, Iowa, shall be operated as part of the continuous line of the Union Pacific Railroad. It also requires the company to make semi-annual reports to the Secretary of the Interior of the amount required by it monthly for tolls and charges for the use of said bridge, the first report to be for the six months ending June 30, 1874.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial of Joseph H. Colton, of New-York, praying the Government to adopt the necessary measures to compel the Government of Bolivia to compensate him for engraving and printing maps of Bolivia. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FENTON presented a remonstrance of the chief of the Onondaga tribe of Indians against the passage of the bill providing for a settlement under the treaty stipulations with the Six Nations of Indian tribes. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of War asking authority to sell the military reservation at Camp Cady, Cal. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Pensions, reported favorably on the bill to increase the pension of Mrs. H. W. Sumner, widow of Gen. E. V. Sumner. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, introduced a bill for the relief of settlers on the odd-numbered sections of land within the limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the Territory of Dakota. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. INGALLS, from the Committee on Pensions, reported unfavorably on the bill to make uniform the pensions of widows of staff officers of the navy, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, moved to take up the Geneva Award bill, but at the request of Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, withdrew his motion until to-morrow.

Mr. BOREMAN, of West Virginia, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to establish the Territory of Pembina, and to provide a temporary Government therefor.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Agreed to, and the Senate, at 2 o'clock, went into executive session, after which the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EXPORTATION OF SPIRITS.

The House met at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate amendments to the House bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits, and amendatory of the act in relation thereto. On his motion the amendments were non-concurred in, and the bill was sent to a committee of conference. Messrs. Burchard of Illinois, Kasson of Iowa, and Beck of Kentucky, were appointed such committee on the part of the House.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Haskins, of New-York, in the chair, on the Centennial Celebration bill.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, protested against the class legislation which the bill involved, and by which the Government became involved involuntarily in the meshes of implied and so-called moral obligations, in the very teeth of express stipulations of the law to the contrary.

Mr. CROCKER, of Massachusetts, advocated the bill, and suggested to have the taxes increased, if necessary, rather than have the national pride mortified by a display of the white feather. He wanted to go to Philadelphia to see the mineral display from California and Nevada, if for nothing else than to gaze on something which looked like hard money. He would like the Scandinavians and Germans who have kindred here to come and see them, and he did not care if they never went back.

Mr. SMALL, of New-Hampshire, opposed the bill, although he said he knew there was very little use in attempting to argue against "Glory Hallelujah," especially when accompanied by the "E Pluribus Unum" and "Yankee Doodle." He denied that the plighted faith of the Government had been given on the subject. The plighted faith of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania had been given, but not that of the Government.

Mr. CAIN, of South Carolina, followed in a speech in support of the bill. He hoped to see the skill and energy of his own race manifested at the exhibition. By that time Congress would have passed the Civil Rights bill and the General Amnesty bill, and the South and the North would clasp hands together in union and amity.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, opposed the bill. The first question in his mind was, whether the national faith was pledged to the support of an international exposition at Philadelphia. If it was, he would not only vote for an appropriation, but for as many more appropriations as might be necessary to keep to the uttermost the last word of the public faith. If he were convinced that the national faith was pledged, that would answer all questions in his mind, and would silence all criticism. But then provision should at once be made to impose an additional tax sufficient to meet the emergency of the new demand. But it had been thoroughly and overwhelmingly proved, not only that the national faith was not pledged, but that by every possible meaning of words Congress had hedged itself around, without the possibility of misunderstanding, against the idea of pledging its faith on the subject. He had come to the conclusion that the original purpose for which the centennial was created had been entirely deserted from in the course of the last year, and a new scheme brought forward. If it were a new question he would say that of all the years in the century 1876 was not the year for an international exposition. In the first place it was too soon after the one at Vienna, only three years intervening. The Vienna one came six years after the preceding one, and that was recognized as being too soon. Six years did not bring out enough of inventions to call the world together to see what had been done in the interval. If one were attempted after only three years since the failure at Vienna, it would be a most disastrous and humiliating failure. His pride as an American citizen could not tolerate the thought that in that year, of all the years of the century, the United States should make a failure, as he verily believed it would do, whether Congress aided it or not. The European expositions had been held in a country where twenty nations lay within daily call. If a radius were swept from any one of those expositions seven hundred miles away it would include in the circumference two hundred and fifty millions of people. A like radius from Philadelphia would include only thirty millions. It was simply impossible when such great and rich and densely populated countries failed in their expositions that this sparsely populated country could equal them in the magnificence of their show. That was a reason why he regarded an international feature as most unwise and most unfortunate. Another reason why of all the days of the century the 4th of July, 1876, was inappropriate for such a purpose, was that that was a day for home, for the country, and for its achievements as against all the world, not for others and others who were their guests, but then solemnly to go over the record of the century and inquire what America had done; to walk about the bulwarks of the national temple and count its towers and tell its strength. He wanted no invasive monarchical guests to sit at the national table except they came as uninvited spectators. It should be a day on which all over the country voluntary associations should spring up to commemorate the past hundred years, and in no place should there be a more sacred and solemn assembly than in the City of Philadelphia, where the national life began. It should be made a solemn day, a day of recognition of the past, of study of the present, and for the contemplation of the prosperity of the future, but not a day for flaring out before the nations of the earth to which America had done so much in shattering their principles and crumbling their monarchies.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, expressed the belief that the people of the country expected the National Government to unite in celebrating the approaching centennial anniversary of the nation, and there seemed no better way for the National Government to do so than the one proposed.

Speeches in support of the bill were made by Messrs. Scudder, of New-Jersey, and Jewett, of Ohio.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, made a speech against the bill. After twitting Mr. Frye, of Maine, on his ostentatious display of sentimentality or emotional patriotism, he invited him to come down from his soarings and discuss stubborn facts. Even the eagle, soaring with his eye in the sun, was compelled sometimes to alight. He asked him to look at the national balance-sheet. Here was a proposition to take from the Treasury $3,000,000. If it was not there, where was it to come from? In the concluding line of the balance-sheet was this: "Increase of public debt during the month, $1,305,563." Up to the beginning of the eleventh month of the fiscal year the Treasury was not able to bring the two ends of expenditures and receipts together. Last year these two ends had not only been brought together, but $43,000,000 of the public debt had been paid. Not one dollar of the public debt had been paid this year. He would take at their words the gentlemen from Maine and New-York, (Messrs. Fry and Tremain,) as to the way in which the $3,000,000 should be raised. That was in the way in which three or four millions a day had been raised during the war. How had that been? It had been by taxation, or by borrowing at a discount of from forty to 100 per cent. He reminded his friend from Maine that the tax-gatherer had gone into his district, and that the east wind had not been more searching in the bare marrow of every man than the tax-gatherer had been. If the tax-gatherer should now take his eagle in the one hand and a tax bill in the other, and go down to Maine, the tears and the jubilant hallelujahs intermingled of his friend (Frye) would be required to satisfy the people of his district that it was quite proper to go back to the days of the war in order to supply the means of having a grand exhibition in Philadelphia. At the commencement of this session the President had called on Congress to increase taxation to the amount of $40,000,000 in order to meet current expenses. One of the bills reported for that purpose proposed to impose a tax of fifteen cents a pound on tea and thirteen cents on coffee. The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Frye) who, he was sorry to say, had left the hall since (Mr. Dawes) commenced to speak, had yesterday taken the wings of the eagle and soared out of sight of his constituents, but the exigency had not passed away. Only last week the President, in his Veto Message, had again called the attention of Congress to the fact that the country was informed that the country that before there could be free banking, or before the national promises could be redeemed, there must be more taxation. And yet his friend from Maine (Mr. Frye) had gone into spasms of indignation at this idea that the national honor was to be tarnished because he said the President had invited foreign nations to come to the Exhibition, and rather than tarnish the honor of the nation he (Frye) would bray himself and all his energies, and those of the whole people, in renewed taxation and in renewed borrowing to pay the debt. He was, the President, through the Secretary of State, had told Congress that the proclamation which had so alarmed the gentleman (Mr. Frye) had not the slightest intimation in it. Here was, however, another pledge of the Government to meet which a bill for obligations, which pledge was now unredeemed, and that pledge was to pay, before the 1st day of July next, $29,100,000 into the sinking fund, not a dollar of which had been paid, and not a dollar of it could be paid. He (Dawes) invited the gentlemen who were so alarmed at the national honor involved in a note of invitation to turn their attention to the fact that the Government's pledge stood unredeemed and could not be redeemed, but stood broken before the nations of the earth.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut—Who is the Chairman of the Finance Committee?

Mr. DAWES—I am Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HAWLEY—Then redeem the national honor.

Mr. DAWES—But that (resuming his position) does not make money.

Mr. HAWLEY, (in a louder and more angry tone)—Redeem the honor of your nation.

Mr. DAWES—Thank you, Sir.

Mr. HAWLEY—Where is your Tax bill?

Mr. DAWES—There it comes. The gentleman holds in his hand his show, and in the other his Tax bill; let him go to the country with that issue.

Mr. HAWLEY—I will.

Mr. FRYE, of Maine, (from a seat close behind Mr. Dawes)—The gentleman intimated that I had retired from my seat so as not to hear him. I desire him to admit that I was listening to every cruel he uttered, and I heard only the same old song which I have heard since I have been here.

Mr. DAWES—If that is any honor to the gentleman he is welcome to it. I will not take a single feather from his eagle. [Laughter.]

Speeches in favor of the bill were made by Messrs. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Luttrell, of California.

The debate was closed by Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, President of the Centennial Commissioners. He said he occupied the position from circumstances not within his own control. The commission had been sent him by the President, and it was the habit of his life to follow his flag and to do his duty. He wished he could do it better, but when he had done as well as he could he should be acquitted in his conscience, whatever might become of the cause. He reviewed the action of Congress and the Executive to prove that the Government was fully committed to the national character of the celebration. If Congress should forbid this exhibition to go on, he would congratulate the Secretary of State, and would take a sardonic pleasure in looking over his shoulder to see how he would excuse the Yankee Congress for backing out. He wanted the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means to go and tell the Secretary of State how to do it. The House had been just told that the Government was $29,000,000 behind its obligations, while a Massachusetts man had been Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means for years, and while another Massachusetts man had been Secretary of the Treasury for years; and yet the gentleman (Mr. Dawes) had not dared to come before the people with a tax bill required to redeem the solemn obligations of the Government. [Manifestations of encouragement.] He was tired and weary of the talk about a bankrupt nation and a bankrupt Government. If the Treasury was $29,000,000 behind, he wanted somebody to bring in the tax bill and let Congress vote for it; but he did not want the financial officer of the Government to be pointing to a dishonorable deficit while he had allowed six months of the session to pass by without daring to report a new tax bill. The question with the people would be not so much the taxes, but whether the money is expended for honorable and necessary purposes. Referring to the criticisms on Mr. Frye's speech, he said that he grieved when he heard men of wealth, of culture, of honor, and ability sneering at what they called "sentimentality." And particularly when he heard a Massachusetts man like Mr. Dawes, from the free hills of Berkshire, ridiculing the eagle, and all that cheap clap-trap. He himself wished Fourth of July talk to be always in fashion. He pitied the poor, narrow souls whose eyes never moistened at the sight of a flag.

After an eloquent eulogy on the inventive genius and skill of American mechanics, he spoke about the beneficial results which the celebration would produce. European visitors would bring home favorable reports of the country, and immigration would be largely increased

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SCHOOL—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE GLADIATOR—Mr. John McCullough, Mr. W. E. Sheridan.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MONSIEUR ALPHONSE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clark, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Miss Coombs.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY—FLYING DUTCHMAN—GYMNASTICS.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—Afternoon and evening.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION of Paintings.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—ANTIQUITIES, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &C.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, No. 2,281 Third avenue, corner One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, Harlem Savings Bank Building, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

NOTICE.

Next Sunday we shall publish a new Poem by BRET HARTE, *written expressly for* THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *and entitled*

"DON DIEGO OF THE SOUTH."

The Mayor has appointed ABRAHAM DISBECKER as Police Commissioner in the place of the late HENRY SMITH. To most of our readers the name of DISBECKER may be unknown. "The world knows nothing of its greatest men." But fortunately the valuable public services of DISBECKER were well remembered by Mr. HAVEMEYER. DISBECKER was one of TWEED's understrappers, and he afterward had the honor of filling the important position of Albany correspondent of the *World*. Then he became Supervisor of the *City Record*. With these distinguished claims to consideration, it was very natural that the Mayor should select DISBECKER to fill one of the most important posts in this City. He had previously nominated Ex-Judge HOWLAND for the position, but upon mature reflection he became convinced that Mr. HOWLAND was a highly respectable man, and, therefore, was not eligible for office under the City Government. Mr. HAVEMEYER did not wish to injure the reputation which he has acquired for picking up all sorts of obscure scalawags for public positions. In a lucid interval he nominated Mr. HOWLAND; he has now returned to his first passion, and appointed a man of disreputable antecedents and no character whatever. The credit of this feat ought not, however, to be ascribed wholly to the Mayor, for Controller GREEN has doubtless had a hand in it, and they must divide the honors between them.

Among the acts passed by the late Legislature there were two which ought not to be overlooked—that which establishes the Chamber of Commerce Arbitration Court, and that which codifies our lunacy laws. By the first of these acts, our regular courts will be relieved of a vast amount of litigation. The new Arbitration Court, the decisions of which are final, will absorb the greater part of those purely commercial differences which have heretofore made up a large portion of the business of our courts. The other act is even more important. Under this new Lunacy law, it will be impossible to keep sane persons in any asylum for a longer period than five days. Heretofore it has been extremely difficult to get them out at any time after they had once been put in, and many great wrongs arising from this cause have been brought to public knowledge during recent years.

The District of Columbia Investigating Committee ought to be gratified by the declarations of one MURTAGH, editor of a "Government organ," that he intends to appear before them and make some explanations. This committee have been hunting with great industry for the swindlers in the District contracts, and they should be rejoiced to have their search rewarded by the appearance of at least one of the gang before them. MURTAGH almost deserves a special investigation of his own, for he might then be able to tell how he attempted to swindle the Treasury out of $17,000 for unlawful advertising, including $3,000 for publishing the monthly debt statements. To be an "organ" in Washington appears about equivalent to being a thief.

Rarely has the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce brought forth a larger number of sensible speeches concerning finance and commerce than were delivered yesterday evening. One of the oldest of our commercial associations, the New-York Chamber of Commerce is entitled to respect from the fact that to a very large extent its members control the trade of the continent. Its views always receive attention, and often are acted upon by the Government. Such men as W. E. DODGE, Judge DAVIS, and A. A. LOW, seldom speak without saying something worth hearing, and yesterday they said a great deal in relation to our present position which will be perused with interest by our citizens. We publish a full report of the proceedings, and commend it to the attention of our readers.

From our Washington dispatches it will be observed that members of Congress are slowly waking up to the conviction that the strength of the public sentiment of the West in favor of inflation has been greatly overrated. One inflationist, just returned from a visit to his constituents in the West, reports that the President's veto message is almost universally approved; that even in Indiana four-fifths of all the people he met approved of it, and that among the grangers of several States a strong sentiment exists in favor of a return to hard money. We have been well abused by Western papers for presuming to doubt the universality of inflation views in that part of the country. It would seem that we have underrated, rather than overrated, the attachment of a large portion of the Western community to sound theories of finance.

The acquittal of Ex-City Treasurer SPRAGUE, of Brooklyn, can hardly be regarded in any other light than as a miscarriage of justice. The original indictment contained ninety counts, but though, in the opinion of Judge MOORE, it was framed "in a lawyer-like manner," the prosecution abandoned all the counts but fifteen. Of these, seven were faulty because the word "dollars" is employed in them in a sense which can only legally mean gold or silver, and not checks or notes. On the remaining eight counts the jury found it impossible to convict Mr. SPRAGUE of embezzling city money. The result of the trial will hardly tend to elevate the tone of official morality in Brooklyn, which at the present moment stands urgently in need of elevation. It is to be hoped that the legal significance of dollars and cents will be better understood by the draughtsman of the next indictment for fraudulent breach of public trust in Brooklyn.

A Police Captain can apparently engage in no more remunerative business than exertions in behalf of charity, for it appears that the shield to be presented to the Captain selling the largest number of tickets for the charity matinées costs $1,200, in which sum is included two diamonds worth $728, which are mounted on the shield. If the cost of this bauble came out of the pockets of the managers of these matinées, no objection can be made, for they are at liberty to throw their private funds away in any manner they see fit. But if this large amount was taken from the charity fund for this purpose, it will be generally believed that the managers have not been faithful to the trust reposed in them. People did not intend to give their money to buy a $1,200 shield for a Police Captain, and to use it for such a purpose is depriving the poor of the City of money contributed for their benefit.

POLISH FOR OLD FURNITURE.

There have been several Democratic reunions recently. That was a very affecting one in which JOHN MORRISSEY paid his respects to the nose of JOHN FOX, and which is likely to result in a duel on the new and improved CLASON principle. The reunion last night at the Manhattan Club was more "genteel." The Democratic papers announced it with great solemnity beforehand. The *World* had a charming paragraph on the subject. It is sometimes said that the *World* may be very foolish in its politics, but that it is "well written." Whenever we happen to look into it, which is not often, this is the sort of English we find in it. We copy the paragraph without presuming to meddle with the punctuation:

"The Manhattan Club Reunion which takes place this evening promises to be a very brilliant affair. A large number of distinguished Democrats from all parts of the country are expected to be present, and we shall be surprised if so many able men can get together and say nothing timely and worth hearing, upon Free Trade, Hard Money and Home Rule, Democratic principles to which without entangling party alliances the Manhattan Club has published its devotion, and which are the open secret of those recent Democratic victories in OHIO, NEW-YORK, CONNECTICUT and other States, that the Club to-night gathers its members and its friends to celebrate."

The *Herald* can do as well as this any day, and yesterday it even did a little better. It put on its best bib and tucker in honor of the meeting at the Manhattan Club. There must have been a caucus of the entire "intellectual department, half native and half foreign," over the leading article. All the best language the distinguished corps could manufacture was trotted out. The Democratic leaders were applauded for "managing well in bringing the Manhattan Club into new conspicuousness as a great radiating focus of Democracy." There you have the latest Parisian touch. A club is a radiating focus. It is, in the present "posture of affairs," a place to be "invested with all possible prestige." Presently the old Tammany gang is referred to—that gang which the *Herald* applauded and defended down to the last moment. "The old Tammany chiefs," said the *Herald* yesterday, "were politically able, but not socially respectable." That was their only fault, you will be so kind as to observe. They were not socially respectable. Excellent men otherwise—"politically able," but not asked out much to dinner. For that, TWEED has been sent to Blackwell's Island. And, says the *Herald*, "it is important for the party to wipe out, if possible, what remains of the Tammany stain, and to accomplish this here and throughout the country it must be made not merely evident, but conspicuous, that men of wealth, standing, influence, and wide social connections have not retired in apathy or disgust from the Democratic organization." In other words—having tried for years to keep power by appealing to the lowest classes in the community, let us buy a new hat and a suit of Spring clothes, and try the respectable "dodge." And thus the men of wealth and standing met last night at the poor Manhattan Club, a place much changed since the days when "Prince JOHN" dined within its walls.

There were, of course, many letters read from gentlemen who regretted their inability to be present. One of them was from Mr. EDMUND BURKE—not the author of the *Reflections on the French Revolution*, but a gentleman who once took a more active part in politics than he has done of late. The opinion of Mr. BURKE is that during the last twenty years the Democratic Party "has fought its battles under the Democratic banners." We regret that we cannot say "ditto to Mr. BURKE." So far as we can recollect, the Democratic Party fought the battle of 1872 under the Liberal Republican and Greeley banner, and put its own banner into the ash-barrel. Senator STEVENSON, of Kentucky, expressed his belief that "principles, not men, are the great need of the hour." We should say that principles as well as men would be exceedingly useful just now in the Democratic Party. Mr. J. Q. ADAMS would watch for the results of the meeting with great interest, and Mr. JOHN K. TARBOX thought that the Republican Party was "recreant" and that the Democrats would be restored to the "polluted fountains of power." We think we have heard something of this sort before. Then came the speeches. They seem to have been very dull, and to have been very coldly received. Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL is not a great orator, and on this occasion he seems to have been slightly nervous. Mr. AMASA PARKER spoke of "glorious victories," and advised his party to "harmonize." We have given it the same advice for a long time past, but it does not mind us. Perhaps Mr. PARKER will have better luck. Some reference was made to "hard money," but it fell very flat. Senator BAYARD made the best speech of the evening, but why was our dear Mr. TILDEN silent? There he stood—next Democratic candidate for Governor. He is not generally a taciturn man. He can even be a little prolix when the spirit moves him. Yet, although he had the assistance of the gentleman who once called him "an up-town railroad speculator," he opened not his mouth. Indeed, the proceedings altogether seem to have been deplorably forced and artificial. There were no "principles" advocated, perhaps because the Democratic Party has not yet agreed upon any. The "men" who were present cannot well be regarded as leaders of a party, with two or three exceptions. If we are really witnessing the beginning of a Democratic reaction, this meeting at the Manhattan Club is calculated rather to bring the whole thing into ridicule than to assist it. Clubs seldom succeed in dictating the politics of a nation. The Democrats are at present flushed with one or two trifling successes, but their opponents are helping them more than they help themselves. The shilly-shally course of Congress in reference to the finances is worth more to the Democrats than the letters of EDMUND BURKE (the Second) or the speeches of PARKER and BAYARD. The Democrats should play a quiet and waiting game at present—not stirring up their antagonists by premature explosions of triumph, and not betraying their own weakness in "men and principles" unnecessarily. This is a piece of gratuitous advice, and we give it with all the more confidence because we know it will not be taken.

THE USE AND ABUSE OF TRADES-UNIONS.

Practically there can be no limitation prescribed to the activity of trades-unions. A laborer is entitled to get the highest wages which he can by legal means extract from his employer. Of course, laborers, as well as capitalists, have a definite social responsibility for the occasions, as well as the methods, employed for working out trades' disputes. Both may produce widespread public injury from sacrificing the interests of industrial progress to the mere greed of present gain. To originate a "lock-out" of workmen for the sole purpose of creating an artificial scarcity of the commodity they are employed to produce, is as unprincipled a proceeding as to begin a strike for the purpose of resisting a fractional reduction of wages clearly justified by diminished profits and restricted trade.

The two great labor contests at present in progress in England furnish very good illustrations of the use and abuse of trades-unions on the part of the employed, and of the true and false position occupied in regard to these organizations by employers. In the agricultural laborer's lock-out, the men are as clearly in the right as the farmers are in the wrong; and in the strike of coal-miners reported by cable the other day, what we know of the facts justifies the conclusion that the men are wrong and the masters right. If any class of men were justified in organizing for the purpose of dictating better terms from their employers, it was certainly the English farm-laborers. The Russian serfs were probably the only body of Christian men who could compare with them in mental, moral, and physical degradation. They were housed worse than beasts of burden, they were fed in a way that led to a frightful deterioration of physical type, and, as a rule, they received no education at all. For about twenty years this class has numbered about a million adults—their numbers remaining stationary, because all the superior members of the class were drawn off into manufacturing pursuits or by emigration. Seven years ago the wages of agricultural labor in the area covered by the present lock-out averaged nine shillings a week. By a gradual process of elevation, aided latterly by organized combination, they have reached an average of thirteen shillings a week. The demand for an advance of another shilling has furnished the farmers with an excuse for locking out some 4,000 laborers, and the expressed determination of the unions to "agitate" till a fair level of eighteen shillings a week has been reached, has been assumed as sufficient reason for resolving throughout a few other counties to lock out several thousands more.

In fact, over a large part of England the farmers are now making a distinct issue on the question of the laborer's right to combine for the purpose of regulating wages, and from present appearances half the agricultural population of the country will shortly be thrown out of employment, until it can be decided whether the farmers or the unions are the stronger. Whatever be the issue of the present conflict, it can hardly be doubted that the ultimate result will be that wages will continue to increase. This is unquestionably a result which it is for the interests of the country at large to secure. A society that contains a million of freemen debased by ignorance and stunted in growth by the operation of bad air and insufficient food, contains within itself the elements of fatal disease and premature decay. A peasants' war would be the least formidable of the dangers which such a state of things is calculated to invite. Hence it is that the cause of the agricultural laborers has been espoused by some of the foremost thinkers and most enlightened philanthropists in England, and that the present attitude of the farmer has evoked a voice of warning even from the sleepy Episcopal Bench, and is condemned by some of the least Democratic of English newspapers.

The strike which terminated yesterday among the Durham collieries, by which 70,000 men were thrown out of employment, seems to have been due to the arbitrary caprice of a set of, relatively speaking, the best-paid artisans in the world. These men have recently been able, by working four or five days a week, to earn wages above the average income of the professional classes of England. Their recent prosperity led some of them into rather unusual social indulgence—such as drinking champagne, and spending a good deal of money on riding in carriages. On general principles they were, of course, entitled to spend their fairly-earned wages as they thought fit. But now that coal and iron have been greatly reduced in price, and when the dullness of trade and the competition of other nations compel a return to small profits on the part of the masters, it is impossible to sympathize with the men who refused to bear their share in the general contraction of earnings. The capital that must habitually contend against such a policy on the part of the producing class will inevitably seek employment in other fields, to the permanent injury, first and chiefly, of working men themselves. Such a policy has seriously hampered the development of the coal and iron industry of the United States. It must prove still more detrimental to a country whose natural resources have been greatly depleted, and whose industrial competitors are much nearer at hand. The short-sighted obstinacy of the English farmers may result in sending a few hundred thousand agricultural laborers across the Atlantic, and the extravagant pretensions of the English miners may contribute toward a revival of our own competing industries; but these possible gains need not prevent us from recognizing both contests as undoubted misfortunes to Great Britain.

PEDDLERS.

There is a nuisance from which many of our readers must have suffered serious inconvenience, and which is daily becoming more intolerable. It is the intrusion upon us at our homes, as well as at our places of business, of what are, in plain English speech, peddlers. They come at all times and seasons, to sell all sorts of things, from a patent yeast-powder to a camel's-hair shawl. Generally they are bland, insinuating, florid and fluent in speech, and with some skill in flattery; sometimes they are plaintive and petitionary; at others, although more rarely, they are bold and overbearing. But in almost all cases they are persistently and shamelessly importunate, and know the full value of the style of not taking no for an answer. Housekeepers and men of business, having long been worried by these people, at last adopted very generally the expedient of giving positive orders that no one should be admitted, and that they should be called to see no one who did not send a card or at least a name. This little police contrivance baffled the peddlers for a while. It excluded them from many of the houses and the offices where they hoped to do the best strokes of business. But they were equal to the emergency. They had cards of address engraved in the most simple and elegant style, they donned unexceptionable morning dress, and they have become for the present, if not irresistible, at least unexcludable.

Their mode of procedure is this: Selecting an eligible house, they take the name from the door-plate, or if there is none, they find it out from some one in the neighborhood, and then ringing the bell they ask, not for "the lady" or "the gentleman," as they were wont to ask, but, in a cool matter-of-course way, if Mrs. —— or Mr. —— is at home. If they are told yes, or that the servant will see, they produce a card, which does not differ in appearance from those which the servant is in the habit of taking from the habitual visitors to the house, and ask to see Mr. —— or Mrs. ——. The lady, however, is usually chosen, as being more persuadable, more easily tempted, more inclined to be led into a talk, and, it is even so—more likely to be bullied into buying. She receives an unexceptionable card with the message that the gentleman or the lady is in the "reception-room," or likely enough the drawing-room. Not unlikely she is much occupied, or perhaps not well and lying down. She does not know the name; but she will not turn away the "gentleman" or the "lady" who has presented such a card, and who has been admitted to her house. Moreover, this stranger may be the friend of some friend; therefore with inconvenience, perhaps with pain, she goes down. She finds a "gentleman" or a "lady" who, in spite of good clothes, she sees at once is not in her own "set" to say the least; and if the visitor be what old SAMUEL PEPYS would have called a "she peddler," this discrimination is made at a glance with unerring certainty. The lady rises, shakes hands, resumes her chair, makes some elegant and original remarks upon those vernal amenities of our climate which drove even the Minister from St. Petersburg in doors, and kept him there; and then, in a casual and altogether allusory manner, she says: "I have called to bring to your attention a very elegant article of soap, which is just being introduced, and I am inaugurating the sale in this vicinity." Then she produces a specimen cake, and offers to inaugurate the sale at that particular house by leaving a box containing a half-a-dozen such for the sum of one dollar and a half. The mistress of the house, who has been disturbed and deceived in this way, is probably, at first, intolerably vexed, and refusing decidedly to buy, rises to dismiss her visitor. But the peddler becomes voluble, and even eloquent, upon the virtue of soap in general and of this soap in particular, and the lady, irritated as she is, thinks as she looks at her, "Poor thing! it may be that your husband is dead, or worse, a drunken, shiftless wretch, and you are really pleading for your hungry children," and she buys, and perhaps does not notice that her visitor goes away without saying "Thank you," but seems to regard the whole proceeding as a fair business transaction, properly conducted.

The case that we have supposed presents the nuisance in its mildest form. It is the occasion of importunities which become almost menaces, of impositions of all kinds, including the stealing of cards of address from the card-receiver while the servant has gone up stairs, and the using these as letters of introduction. We know of an instance in which one of these peddlers, an exceedingly well-dressed man, refused to be turned from the door, and brushing past the waitress, was on his way to the drawing-room, when he was surprised to find himself turned neck and heels into the street by the master of the house, who had been attracted by the little fracas, and whom he supposed, of course, to be at his office; for these people generally time their visits between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. And we heard but now of a case in which the master and the mistress of a household were in one morning successively interrupted and were obliged to make changes in their dress, the one to find a genteel touter for orders for spring-beds, and the other an equally genteel book-peddler, each of whom had sent up a plain visiting-card perfectly *comme il faut*.

This, as we began by saying, is a serious nuisance; and in its present form it may possibly seem to some persons one that cannot be easily abated. For shall we refuse to respond to the elegant card of a well-dressed person, merely because the name is unknown to us, when, perhaps, we might make a desirable acquaintance or entertain an angel unawares? No, certainly not. But there is a remedy which would prove very effective, and which, but for that supine, easy good nature which makes us the prey of scoundrels and impostors from the Tweeds downward, and which has in a great measure brought this annoyance upon us, would be applied without mercy. If, in every case in which a gentleman or a lady is asked for by name by a person who sends up his or her card as if on a visit of friendship or ceremony, and who proves to be a peddler, such person were instantly dismissed, without being allowed to say a word about his or her wares, and with a sharp rebuke for the intrusion, this nuisance would be speedily abated; for it would cease to be profitable, and become very uncomfortable to the intruders. We see no other way of relieving ourselves from it; but this will do so thoroughly and quickly. We owe it to each other to put it in practice immediately; and we hope that our readers will begin at once.

TAMPERING WITH THE EYES.

The desire to regain health becomes so strong with the majority of persons who suffer from the loss of it, that they are willing to try almost anything in the nature of a specific for that purpose. They either permanently give up the treatment of the regular family physician, and place themselves under the care of vulgar quacks without knowledge or principle; or, while paying for the services of the former, secretly swallow the vile decoctions of the latter, and in the excitement incident to the deception, think they are being benefited. The amount of injury inflicted in this way, could it be accurately estimated, would startle everybody. The truth is, in spite of our boasted civilization, the trade of the quack is more profitable than it ever has been. Persons of more than average intelligence, if they are not ashamed to own it, will tell their friends quite gravely that they have been to this, that, and the other "extraordinary healer of the sick," and that they have had "ever so much good" done them. The newspapers of a certain class are continually filled with the advertisements of such "healers"—a fact which in itself goes to show that they push a brisk trade, and make plenty of money.

Who has ever traveled to any extent through the States without encountering the plausible "fraud" in the velvet suit, long wig, and discolored face? This individual, notwithstanding that his appearance might be expected to occasion doubt as to his ability and trustworthiness, finds fifty, aye, a hundred patients for the one that would be secured by a reputable physician. As it is with quack doctors, so it is with quack oculists. They likewise find dupes by the thousand. If a vulgar rogue, who knows as much about the human eye as he does about the occupants of the moon, supplies himself with a good stock of spectacles and contrivances for "improving the sight," he can go through the country and realize a handsome profit. The men and women who are near-sighted and far-sighted can be met with in profitable numbers in every State, and it only requires an oily tongue to persuade them to experiment with almost any kind of appliance, however dangerous or absurd. The records of ophthalmic hospitals and blind asylums show hundreds of cases of persons who have become partly or totally blind through quackery. Considering the delicate structure of the eye, and the consequences sure to follow its improper treatment, it seems incredible that so many should be found willing to accept the advice and rigidly follow the instructions of charlatans. Among the appliances for "improving the sight" that have lately been severely condemned by ophthalmic surgeons are the so-called "eye-cups." An Albany oculist, in an article published some time since, pointed out a few of the results produced by their use, and now we find in the letter of a Hartford surgeon an account of a case that has just come under his observation. The patient had been induced to try the "cups" for far-sightedness. After a few applications "she had a slight pain in the affected eye, followed by partial blindness, which gradually increased until vision was completely destroyed." The surgeon further tells us that on examining the eye referred to with the ophthalmoscope, he found "that there had been a complete separation of the nervous structure of the ball from its contiguous part, presenting the appearance of having been peeled off."

A Boston ophthalmic surgeon, of high reputation, in a recently-published work has given some hints concerning eye affections which, in the present rage for quack remedies, cannot be too widely known. He assures us that the far-sightedness of old eyes, instead of being due to the flattening of the cornea or front of the eyeball, is the result of a gradual hardening and consequent loss of elasticity of the crystalline lens. In relation to a favorite quack system of treatment he says:

"It is a mischievous error to suppose that the form of an elastic globe filled with fluid or semi-fluid substances can be changed, except for the moment, by pressing upon it with the fingers, as has been recommended by charlatans. Also the theory that the eye can have its form favorably modified by rubbing it always in one direction, or by any other manipulation, has no foundation in facts. But while persistent squeezing according to these methods can never do any good, it involves great risks. It may lead to congestion and hemorrhage within the eyes, or give rise to destructive inflammation, or the formation of cataract by dislocating the crystalline lens, or cause almost immediate loss of sight by a separation of the retina, or nervous distribution, from the neighboring parts."

It is to be hoped that warnings like these will not be lightly passed over. There should be a limit to the operations of quacks, and it certainly cannot be set too far away from the eye.

REST FOR THE STOMACH.

Just at this season, a large class of the community begin to discover that they need rest and change of scene. Nervous exhaustion, excessive brain-work, extreme tension of the system—such are among the reasons given for the complaints from which the well-to-do members of the commercial and professional classes are liable to suffer about this time. The explanation may be true enough, so far as it goes, but it would lead to a better understanding of the remedy were the origin of the disease to be probed a little deeper. The brain and nerves break down under continued strain chiefly because they are imperfectly nourished, and the stomach is found inadequate to maintain the balance of bodily energy, because it gets too much to do. Briefly, a number of those who think they suffer from overwork are simply the victims of overeating.

There is no country in the world where, relatively to the average earnings of the people, food is so cheap, and nowhere is it more abundant or varied. There are certainly a good many nutritive articles of food whose claims are entirely overlooked by us. Horse-flesh has not yet become a popular article of diet, and we still accept the fact mainly on the testimony of European gourmands that the flesh of the ass has a more delicate flavor than that of the horse, and that roast mule is a much more delicate dish than either. We are still behind two-thirds of the race in our lack of appreciation of the savory qualities of rats and mice, and the spiders, beetles, grasshoppers, moths, &c., that certain Asiatics esteem as delicacies of the table, have not yet been taken up by the compilers of our cookery-books. But of the familiar varieties of flesh and fowl we have within the reach of nearly everybody's purse as great a variety as has ever been known to our section of the race, and in the matter of fish, vegetables, and edible fruits we have a range of selection absolutely unequaled.

One unfortunate result of these advantages is that rich and poor alike eat too much, if not also too often. There are some theorists who trace the physical decay of the human family in its progress from one meal a day to two, from two to three, and from three to a still larger number. The Russophobist, Mr. URQUHART, maintains that there would be no more dyspepsia did civilized man confine himself to one meal a day, and to this authority "it seems an impossibility that the earth should ever have been peopled, had man either indulged in three, or even two meals a day." All the recorded examples of the one-meal system, however, sustain the conclusion that it promotes a brutish habit of gorging to repletion, followed by something like complete lethargy, till the process of digestion is finished. It would be easy to prove, on the other hand, from the experience of all nations, that two meals a day are enough to supply the waste of the bodily system. "Up at 5, dine at noon, sup at 5, bed at 9," is a very old rule of daily conduct—too old, we fear, to have any chance of coming into practice again.

The problem, after all, is not so much the number of meals as the quantity of food consumed at each. Overeating, as Mr. URQUHART maintains, undoubtedly impairs the reproductive powers of the race. One may see this fact exemplified in the puny children which sturdy Irish parents so frequently contribute to the country of their adoption. A liberal consumption of potatoes, oat-meal, and milk, is as likely to contribute to bodily vigor, as an indulgence in meat three times a day is likely to impair it. If the poor Irishman errs in setting aside too abruptly and thoroughly the healthy nutriment of his youth, men and women, who ought to know better, perpetrate more grievous wrong on themselves and their offspring by constant indulgence in the most stimulating diet that can be prepared, accompanied by a persistent abstinence from the physical exertion fitted to counteract its effects. Three heavy meals a day, composed chiefly of meat and stimulating fluids, are undoubtedly one too many. Dinners ought to be lighter and earlier, if lunch must remain what it is, and unless we can make up our minds to a simpler breakfast we should eat and drink less at mid-day. The health of our women suffers because they abstain from the exercise in the open air which ought to accompany rich feeding; and men become dyspeptic and used up before their time, because they overload the stomach, and then shut off the supply of nervous energy which is essential to the diminution of the burden. The seat of the nerve force and the organs of digestion are in perpetual conflict; the one starves the other, and both become prostrated in the long run, because the longer the struggle lasts the capacity of either for healthy action becomes less. Food that ferments in the stomach cannot supply the constituents of healthy blood for heart or brain, and the brain, stinted of the most obvious condition of vigor, becomes less and less able to perform any of the functions required of it. We suggest to people in want of rest and refreshment that, whether they seek them at home or abroad, they should begin by restoring certain natural intervals of rest to that much-abused organ the stomach.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

MURTAGH AMBITIOUS OF DISTINCTION AS A WITNESS—CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS ON WHICH HE CAN TESTIFY WITH PROFIT TO THE COUNTRY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Gov. Shepherd was examined by the District Investigation Committee to-day, in both the morning and afternoon sessions, and his evidence concludes the case of the District. He will, however, be recalled for cross-examination by the counsel for the memorialists, and Judge Wilson, of the committee, also desires to ask him further questions. He was examined on almost every point made by the memorialists in their charges, or touched upon by the evidence during any part of the investigation. The committee will continue the investigation to some points not touched upon by the evidence submitted, and will endeavor to conclude the whole business next week. Murtagh has given notice pretty freely about town that he intends to go before the committee and explain his connection with the Collins contract, and, as he expresses it, to make a clean record for himself, after which he promises "to make it hot" for certain parties whom he mentions. There is very great desire on the part of correspondents whom Murtagh has assailed to have him placed upon the stand, and probably if he does not come voluntarily he will be subpœnaed by the committee, who are very curious to learn many things which they think that Murtagh might explain, unless he chooses to adopt the method of answering by which Kirtland escaped telling the truth. All that the District investigation has developed concerning Murtagh is really of very trivial moment compared with certain attempts to obtain payment from the Treasury Department for about $17,000 unlawful advertising, including $3,000 of charges for publishing the monthly public debt statements. A very little more public agitation on this matter will produce a special investigation.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—In the District of Columbia investigation this morning Gov. Shepherd was on the stand, and was examined in reference to the improvements of roads leading to suburban property, the filling up of the old canal, the justice of the general sewerage tax, the prices paid by the Board of Public Works for wood and concrete pavements, as compared with other cities, and other matters. He submitted a large amount of documentary testimony, and was on the stand until the hour of adjournment. He will be cross-examined to-morrow.

When asked if he had any knowledge of any conspiracy to secure and control contracts, as set forth in the first charge of the memorialists, he answered: I have no knowledge of any conspiracy, nor do I believe there was any. The contracts were awarded to the parties set forth on account of their business standing, and their ability to do the work to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works. The meeting of contractors was not private. The doors were open, and the room was crowded. Circulars to be in attendance were sent or ordered to be sent to every contractor who bid. The reason a schedule of prices was established was because it was the most economical means, as it prevented straw bids and imaginary claims for additional reward, and secured the work being awarded to responsible men, and prevented contractors from defrauding their men. The subject was thoroughly canvassed at the board, and it was unanimously agreed that it was the best way to do the work and secure responsible parties to do it. All responsible parties who wanted work got it. The Government of the United States do work in this way. The Capitol was built on a per centum paid to the parties who did the work.

The Governor submitted prices paid for work in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, authenticated by the officers in charge of the work in those cities, to show that the board rates were less than in the cities enumerated. Among other items, it claimed that the De Golyer pavement in 1871 cost New-York City $5 per square yard; that brick sidewalks in Philadelphia cost $1 25 per square yard—the same pavement as the Board fixed at eighty cents per yard. He stated that the bricks used in B street intercepting sewer, although some of them were light in color, were good hard bricks.

In answer to an interrogatory to state the action of the Board of Public Works with reference to treating wood for pavements, and concrete pavements, he said: The board advertised for proposals for treating wood. The bids were opened Sept. 30, 1872, in the presence of the Advisory Board. All the different processes were submitted to two chemists in the employ of the Surgeon General. They recommended, first, creosote; second, burnetizing, and, third, the Samuels process. The Advisory Board recommended the laying of concrete pavement wherever it was advisable to lay concrete. I will say that the people were prejudiced against concrete; but the prejudice is gradually wearing away. He testified that De Golyer & McLellan were allowed to lay additional yards of pavement, after having been stopped, on a certificate from the Board of Public Works of Chicago that the DeGolyer pavement laid in that city, as far as it had been tested, was a good one. He did not think, at the prices paid the firm, they could afford to pay a bonus of $98,000 to secure the contract, and to do good work, and that he did not know such a bonus had been paid or he would not have allowed a foot of it to be laid. He was asked to state the circumstances of the award of a contract to O'Conner & Stanley, of Newark, N. J. He read a proposal to do work for the board by the firm, also a letter from Marcus L. Ward, stating that O'Conner & Stanley were a reputable firm; also a letter from the Bank of Newark, stating they had ample means and good credit. In July, 1873, they offered to lay 25,000 yards of pavement at $3 per square yard. On July 10 they made another proposal to lay Belgian pavement at $3 50 per square yard. On July 11 they wrote to inquire what disposition would be made of the bid. On the 12th of July a contract was awarded the parties to lay 25,000 yards of wood pavement and 10,000 yards of Belgian pavement. On the 30th of July a letter was received accepting the award for the wood pavement, agreeing to do the work in sixty days. They did not do any work. Why he did not know. Witness never knew Kirtland in the transaction. Witness further testified that it cost $122,216 86 to fill up the canal, and that the reclaimed land which accrued to the Government was valued at something over $2,000,000.

With reference to measurements around Government property, witness thought in one or two instances they were excessive, but in the main the charges were correct. He thought Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Oertley were good engineers. In relation to the General Sewer law, he said the bill followed the topographical features of the city, the natural drainage being a basis for each section. He thought, after a full examination of the question of sewerage, the tax was just and equally levied, and that the mode adopted was the true one.

Judge Thurman cross-examined the witness with reference to the debt of the District, but was interrupted by members of the committee on the part of the House being called away to vote on the Centennial bill.

The witness will be cross-examined to-morrow, when it is expected the District Government will rest its case.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—The consolidation of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain and Cairo and Fulton Railroads has been fully effected, and a new Board of Directors elected. The following are the officers of the consolidated company: Thomas Allen, President; H. G. Marquand, of New-York, Vice President; D. W. McWilliams, of New-York, Treasurer; D. S. Barlow, Secretary; Thomas McKissack, General Superintendent. The road will hereafter be known as the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway. The old stock and old bonds will be called in and canceled, and new consolidated stock and bonds will take their place. Arrangements have been made to run trains through from here to Austin, Texas, via the International Railroad of Texas.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

PRESQUE ISLE, Ontario, May 7.—The propeller Seymour arrived here this morning from Detroit. She reports large quantities of ice on the eastern shore of Lake Huron, but none at the Isles of Cove or the western shore of Georgian Bay.

A DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE.

LAST NIGHT'S RECEPTION AT THE MANHATTAN CLUB.

REJOICINGS OVER RECENT DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES—THE PEOPLE WHO WERE THERE AND WHAT THEY SAID.

The Manhattan Club invited several hundred of the leading Democrats of the country to meet them last night at their house in the Fifth avenue to rejoice over the "victories" in New-Hampshire and Connecticut, and to exchange views in regard to the policy of their party in the immediate future. Perhaps because the meeting as a meeting of congratulation was a little late, and as a meeting for consultation was a trifle early, the attendance was not so large but what the commodious assembly-room was only two-thirds filled. If the company failed to meet the anticipations of the more sanguine in point of numbers, it could hardly have failed in point of the enjoyment of the guests, which was obviously hearty, as the entertainment was elegant and hospitable. The public portion of the programme of the evening began about 9 o'clock, with a few guarded remarks from Mr. Augustus Schell, who presided. Numerous letters were read from those who, for one reason and another, did not attend, among which was a frigid and colorless note from Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, whose name called out the first hearty applause. Mr. Pendleton was plainly disinclined to commit himself to the known doctrines of the Manhattan. Mr. Thurman, who is more in sympathy with the hosts of the occasion, was conspicuous by his absence, and was represented by a characteristic letter. The regular speaking was opened by Mr. Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, a light more prominent than bright in the Democratic firmament. He gave some incidents in connection with the town elections in this State, on which he built the strongest hopes of a "reaction" that should carry a Democrat into the White House in 1876. Neither Mr. Parker's premises nor his conclusions drew out any particular enthusiasm. By the time that he had concluded and Mr. Senator Bayard, of Delaware, came upon the platform, there was so general a hum of conversation, and so marked a manifestation of indifference in the audience, that that gentleman began his remarks under difficulties. To the little knot of hearers immediately about him whom his voice reached the Senator made the speech of the evening. He is one of the very few able men in Congress belonging to the Democratic Party, and he represents the section of the party which has "the courage of its convictions." He is comparatively young, has an intellectual face, polished manner, a graceful delivery, and a voice singularly earnest and expressive, though it was not strong enough to overcome the confused noises on the outer edges of the gathering. The feature of his speech was a frank vindication of "hard money," which deserved a more cordial reception than it obtained. On the whole, the speaker must have labored under the feeling that he was speaking above the heads, or apart from the sympathies, of his hearers. He was followed by Mr. "Governor" McEnery, of Louisiana, a gentleman with vigorous lungs and a liberal supply of the current phrases of the stump. Mr. McEnery did not make such a speech as might have been expected from his experience and his opportunities. His remarks failed, as did the remainder of the speaking, to interest the company, which was gradually straying away into the smoking and sitting rooms. But, as has been remarked, whatever may have been the value of the meeting as a political reunion, it was very successful as a social gathering. If the prominent Democrats from other States were absent, those of New-York were present in force. Mr. Tilden, Mr. Belmont, the Messrs. Schell, Mr. Marble, the brothers Wood, Mr. Cox, and Mr. Potter were present and active.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The spacious club-rooms were brilliantly illuminated. The decorations were few and simple, but the absence of ornament was not noticed in the presence of the general good humor which characterized the assembled company. The parlors on the first floor were hung at intervals with the national colors, festooned beneath which were suspended handsome silken banners. The arches between the rooms composing the suite were tastefully draped with white tulle, on which flowers in crimson, blue, and gold were handsomely embroidered. Bouquets and baskets of choice flowers were displayed to advantage on the mantels and side-tables. Supper was laid in the rear parlor, the tables being laden with choice delicacies and adorned with magnificent floral devices. The music was furnished by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

At 9:30 members of the club and their guests entered the reception parlor, the procession being headed by Col. E. L. Gaul, Secretary of the Reception Committee. Among those present were Senator Thomas F. Bayard, Delaware; Ex-Senator Jas. A. Bayard, Delaware; Ex-Senator Bion Bradbury; Ex-Senator Benjamin Stark, Oregon; Gov. John McEnery, Louisiana; Ex-Gov. Theodore F. Randolph, New-Jersey; Ex-Gov. William Beach Lawrence, Rhode Island; Hon. Thomas Fitch, Nevada; Hon. C. M. Osborne, Judge Supreme Court, Illinois; Hon. Mr. Shipman, Judge Supreme Court; Hon. George W. Woodward, member of Congress and Judge of Superior Court; Hon. Henry B. Smith, Vermont; Hon. Stokes Boyd, Pennsylvania; Hon. Charles W. Carrigan, Pennsylvania; Judge Naar, Trenton, N. J.; Hon. Robert Gilchrest, New-Jersey; H. S. Little, New-Jersey; Leon Abbett, Orestes Cleveland, New-Jersey; Hon. Wm. H. Camp, New-Jersey; W. C. Kelsey, New-Jersey; Wm. H. Van Nortrich, New-Jersey; Wm. B. Guild, New-Jersey. New-York—Augustus Schell, Judge Amasa J. Parker, Henry C. Murphy, Clarkson N. Potter, Francis Kernan, J. V. L. Pruyn, George M. Beebe, Judge Charles A. Rapallo, Eli Perry, Judge Jasper W. Gilbert, N. H. Scramme, Emigration Commissioner Lynch, Hon. Samuel A. Lewis, Ex-Judge Curtis, George W. Wingate, F. F. Marbury, Justice Kilbreth, Judge Spencer, Wm. H. Wickham, Major Quincy, Alfred T. Ackert, Manton Marble, Judge Brady, Senator Wm. Johnson, Commissioner Wheeler, Congressman Clarkson N. Potter, Charles O'Conor, Fernando Wood, Benjamin Wood, Charles W. Brooke, Douglas Taylor, Col. E. L. Gaul, Alderman McCafferty, Wm. C. Barrett, Commissioner Simon Sterne, Gen. M. T. McMahon, Algernon S. Sullivan, Orlando L. Stewart, Bernard Casserly, Judge Alker, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Alderman Monheimer, James Stokes, Nathaniel Jarvis, Carlisle Norwood, August Belmont, Wilson G. Hunt, John T. Agnew, Hon. Robert C. Fisher, Judge Samuel Jones, Judge Lawrence, Judge J. M. Barbour, Judge Maunsell B. Field, Hon. Daniel W. Gillett, Gen. Averill, Lawrence Jerome, Wm. J. Marvin, Judge Larremore, Wm. C. Whitney, J. C. Griswold, Henry Hilton, John Wheeler, Algernon S. Jarvis, John Gilbert, R. M. Henry, C. Godfrey Gunther, Gen. Abraham Duryea, Hon. J. O. Sargent, A. J. Reginier, Wm. A. Seaver, J. W. Alsop, Judge Shea, George J. Forrest, Thos. Boese, Smith E. Lane, Hon. Alfred Wilkinson, of Syracuse; Wesley Smith, Albany; Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn; Hon. Wm. C. De Witt, Judge Bosworth, Judge C. B. Daly, Judge H. W. Robinson, Judge Joseph F. Daly, M. Clark Bell, Oswald Ottendorfer, D. R. Williamson, Judge Donohue, Hon. Smith Ely, Hiram Calkins, Alexander McC. Agnew, Henry C. Jarrett, George A. Halsey, Col. F. Simpson, Richard E. Mount, C. K. Garrison, Vincent E. King, Judge Flanders, Judge Kilbreth, Edward T. Thorp, Hon. S. H. Hammond, Judge Homer A. Nelson, Leopold Morse, Massachusetts; Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Jerome Buck, Philo T. Ruggles, Gilbert N. Spier, H. G. Stebbins, Gideon J. Tucker, S. G. Courtney, Gen. Elijah Ward, Gen. John E. Ward.

THE SPEECHES.

The President of the Club, Augustus Schell, having ascended a dais, called the assembly to order and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE MANHATTAN CLUB AND FRIENDS: We are glad to meet you on this occasion. It is one of great interest to us and to our City, once State, and our country. We have met together and mare to recognize or rather to feel that the Democratic principles of our Government are recognized throughout the country. [Applause.] The recent elections bring vividly to our minds the condition of our country twenty years ago, when the Democratic Party was ably governed by men of character, position, intelligence, and virtue. We are happy to meet you again on this occasion to join with us in celebrating this return to those great principles, and we are satisfied that before another Presidential election shall have passed we shall not only be represented in the States, but in the Presidential chair, by a Democrat of virtue. [Applause.] We have invited to be present distinguished gentlemen all over the country. Many of them are here to-night, and a large number of letters have been received, a few of which we will read to you.

Several letters and extracts from others were then read by Col. E. L. Gaul, who said that the Invitation Committee received over 250 letters from Democrats throughout the country.

Mr. Schell then introduced Amasa J. Parker, who spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF AMASA J. PARKER.

FELLOW-DEMOCRATS: I am happy to be able to meet this large and intelligent gathering of persons of the Democratic sentiments. The largeness of the gathering and enthusiasm felt give confidence of the future. I believe there can be no doubt at this moment that a large majority of the people throughout this country are opposed to the present Administration. We have every reason to believe it is so from the elections that have occurred and from the sentiments expressed in different parts of the country. The glorious victory in New-Hampshire and in Connecticut and throughout the different towns of our own State and at the Spring elections are evidence of the great change of public sentiment. That the change is earnest and thorough in this State I verily believe. I am satisfied that if we harmonize those who are opposed to the present Administration, we will carry this State next Fall, and carry the Union at the next Presidential election. We must bring together in concert of action all those opposed to the Administration; and resting as we do on the doctrine of free trade, of sound currency, and reform, place in the chair a sound and reliable Democrat at the next Presidential election. [Applause.] I believe that the people are satisfied that no Administration has ever before existed in this country in which there was one-tenth part of the corruption that exists now; and with that sentiment, depend upon it, the people will all rally to put out the present Administration, and bring in a party of more confidence, and one the whole people will support. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF SENATOR BAYARD, OF DELAWARE.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, was next introduced. He spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, and you my brother Democrats from almost every State in the Union, and from New-Jersey: [Laughter.] I esteem it a piece of great good fortune to meet you, my brethren in political faith, to-night, when we have so sincere a cause of mutual congratulation that we can look each other in the face with hope and gladness, and look forward not only to a triumph, but what is better—an honest triumph for our whole country, and not for a single party. [Applause.] It is a very pleasing thing to find so sharp a contrast between sitting in a Senate Chamber as I have done for many months past faced by a bitter and a partisan majority, and here to find myself not simply one of a majority, but one in a place which is simply unanimous for the principles I love and the party I adhere to. I do not propose, however, to be carried away by this excess of prosperity for the moment. The prosperity of the future brings with it heavy responsibilities. If we are to have power—and I trust for the sake of the country we shall soon have power—we shall have heavy work to do to exercise that power justly. We have had triumphs of no ordinary significance in the elections in New-Hampshire and Connecticut. They were States counted confidently against us. They have been carried by majorities so emphatic as to leave no ground for the supposition that mere personal reasons affected them; but it must have been something stronger, something more profound, that so moved the pulse of those people that they should declare themselves in the majorities they have. Gentlemen, ask yourselves what was it that moved those people. What was it moved those people? Sirs, it was nothing less than the instinctive sense of national self-preservation. The people, the masses of this country, have shrunk from the terrible abyss of radical misgovernment that opens before the feet of the American people. That is it. Do not let us misunderstand the gravity of the occasion. It is not simply party names, it is not the question of party success or failure; but I believe in my heart it has been, as I said before, the God-implanted instinct of self-preservation in the American people that impels them no longer to follow the leadership that has led us to the unhappy condition where we now find ourselves. [Applause.] Am I stating, my fellow-countrymen, the case too strongly when I say that for the last thirteen years the people of the United States have lived under a rule of despotism veiled by the form of Republican Government? [No, no.] Am I right in the statement that for thirteen years past there have been none of those limitations upon the Government of this country which we know to-day, as well as our ancestors knew in 1787, are the essential safeguards for the freedom of a people? Every limitation of Government that you can conceive of has been cast down and prostrated. The people to-day feel the effect of this; and the issue which will come up in the campaign of 1876 is simply whether we can restore a limited Government—limited because its powers are distributed first in the States, and next in the General Government, and again redistributed by the departments of the General Government—whether we can restore it so that liberty and freedom shall be rights in America, and not mere permissive enjoyments as they have been for the last thirteen years. [Applause.] The evil that afflicts us to-day has its origin just in that fact of the lawlessness of those who are placed in power under a strict covenant that they should limit the exercise of their powers. What brought, then, this vast issue that touches every household, every purse, every man living in this country—this question of a spurious and valueless currency throughout our midst? It was the departure of this Radical Party from the limitations of the Constitution that forbid them distinctly and plainly to make aught but gold and silver a legal tender for the payment of honest debts. [Applause.] That was their fault in the beginning. Admit, if you please, that it was a fault committed in the heat of war, the ashes of which contest I do not desire to disturb. Let them rest in peace. But it was the act of war repeated in peace that we find so infamous and so wrong. Why was it when the Supreme Court of the United States, led by the honest and magnanimous Chief Justice Chase, who was willing to say in 1870 that he was a wiser man than he had been in 1863, who admitted that the heat of war had blinded his reason to such an extent that it permitted him to warrant the issue of this valueless currency for the payment of debts—why was it that that decision was sustained by the heart of the American people, and which every lawyer in the country knew to be just and true? Every man in the country acknowledged the logical effect of that decision, and I put it to you, gentlemen of the great Metropolis of the country, you whose influence in the commercial portions of the country is so strong, whether the business men of the country were not willing to accept that decision, and thanked God that it had arrived? What was the result? The President of the United States, who has been so much lauded of late for setting this restriction upon the further issue of paper money—and I thank him cordially for it—joined with his party in hostility to that decision, and his Attorney General, who stands to-day as one of the champions of honest currency—God save the mark—in the lower House of Massachusetts, was the man who went before the Supreme Court to urge, and I am sorry to say to urge effectively, the reversal of that decision. Therefore I say that they have persisted in their wrong, and they persist in it yet. But that is but one matter. Gentlemen, I won't fatigue you by attempting to run through the dreary catalogue of invasion of this great doctrine of limited power in which our freedom exists. It would be too long. They are all fresh in your memories. The present is an occasion of congratulation for you, and for all those in the country who think like you, and not one for assault upon those whose wrong-doings we seek to overcome. It is not simply that we are to advance once more the standard of the Federal Constitution to its proper place, but there is much more that lies under it, and it is that which the American people, I am sure, will demand from the party which is to secure their confidence and their suffrages at the next Presidential election. It is not simply the restoration of your written charter of government; it is not simply the enforcement of laws which are the true foundation upon which liberty rests; but it is in the restoration of those unwritten laws which make communities respectable and free government possible. Those unwritten laws have their foundation in the personal character of men. Citizens must henceforth insist upon it that their candidates and rulers shall be at least self-respecting, upright, men of integrity. [Applause.] Look at the melancholy and disgraceful spectacle presented in the condition to-day of the State of Arkansas. There you see a tangled question of contest for office, the right to which no man can fairly determine. Baxter fraudulently counted Brooks out of office in 1872, and Brooks in his turn takes what we lawyers call a "snap judgment" upon Baxter, and turns him out of office in 1874. There is a tangled question of unfairness, dishonesty, incivility, and untruth running through the whole transaction to such an extent that no man can contemplate it, and say where the right really lies. Now, I put this thing to you, gentlemen, as practical men, if those two Governors had been men—self-respecting, plain, honest, upright men—would they have been capable of entering into such a contest with each other? Is not, therefore, the best safeguard against such scenes as we have witnessed in what they call the reconstructed States to be found in the character of the men whom you should elect to your high offices? [Applause.] It is not simply the restoration of the limitations of our Federal Constitution which those of us who hold office are sworn to support, and which every man in the country should uphold; it is not that alone; it is not simply respect for the written laws; it is respect for the unwritten laws of the country—the laws that govern gentlemen in their private intercourse with each other—the laws that govern honest men in the course of their dealings with each other. These are the laws that have been disregarded, and that have been brought into disrepute. These are the laws that Gen. Grant has taught his countrymen to despise, and which we must teach them again to respect. [Applause.] The party that shall succeed the party now in power will not be a party governed by any narrow ideas, not some mere office-holders seeking their own personal benefits. No; such men are not the men for 1876. Eighteen hundred and seventy-six, my friends, must echo 1776. [Applause.] It must be something untouched and untainted by mere personal ambition that will raise your rulers in 1876 to the true sense of the position they ought to hold, not only before the American people, but before the entire world and before their Maker. No mere party line shall dictate it; no mere party policy can dictate it; no selfish ambition can dictate it; it must come from something worthy of the occasion, and the occasion is nothing less than the restoration of the principles of free republican government in these United States of America. [Applause.] Gentlemen, think of the task before you. Look at the condition of the South. Just as I entered this room I saw a face that brought before me the condition of one of our sister States, now a mere captive. I saw the rightful Governor of Louisiana to-night in this crowd, and I ask you why is it that he comes here, welcome though he be, instead of being in the place that belongs to him by the Constitution and laws of that State? It is because the Constitution of the United States has been trodden under foot; it is because the laws of the United States have been trodden under foot; it is because the Constitution and laws of Louisiana have been trodden under foot, that John McEnery is not to-day in the office of Governor of Louisiana. That is one of the small items that we must right, and that we will right, God willing. Look at South Carolina, if your tears will let you see her. Look at Carolina and say what a task is there to lift those men of your own race into the position they are entitled to. I could not, for my emotion would not permit me, refer to the condition of that unhappy State. You all know it. It is these questions of a broken country, of a broken Constitution, of an impoverished people, of a disordered finance, and of a system of Government faulty in every respect, that we have to meet. What can be worse than the legalized robberies which exist to-day in the City of New-York? Have you not here a set of legalized robbers plundering your merchants, and driving honest commerce from your port? [Applause.] When a man is set upon by highway robbers he may lose his watch or his purse; but what is to be said when, under color of law, under the pretense of law, a rich and respectable merchant has $270,000 taken out of his pockets by one single act of robbery? [Applause.] This has been done here, and you cannot point your finger to the rogue whose robbery was punished. On the contrary the robbers are rewarded. Under the present Administration these robbers have increased in numbers and in enormity. These are facts known to every man who hears me, and you tell me these things can be done under a free Government. Why, gentlemen, there is not a despotism in the world where they would not be all condemned, and where, I honestly believe, they would be impossible. This is a part of our task in 1876: First, that we shall secure honest, upright, high-minded men, who shall lead our party in the great contest, so that nothing shall be emblazoned upon our banner but those high principles that every honest American can and ought to feel and uphold. It will not be a question of narrow party triumph; it will be a question of the triumph of honesty *versus* dishonesty, of law over lawlessness, of the Constitution and Government over the principles of revolution and destruction which the Radical party has brought upon us. You cannot belittle these issues. Let no man suppose that his personal interests can or aught to have any effect. They must take a higher and a wider and a purer range than all that. We must look at the condition of our whole country. We must invite our friends and neighbors who have heretofore differed with us to join in the great work of establishing a limited constitutional republican Government in this country. Having that, and having high-minded men as our leaders, then we may expect first an honest administration of our Government, and secondly, ability in its administration; but I place that second to the simple question of absolute and personal integrity. After that has come we must meet again to consider what the war has really brought upon us; and if any portion of our country suffers for want of an amendment to the Constitution that will secure a good Government for a free people, then a free people will demand that they shall have these guarantees, no matter whose pets political may go under.

ADDRESS OF JOHN M'ENERY, OF LOUISIANA.

John McEnery, who was introduced as Governor of Louisiana, next addressed the assemblage. He said: I congratulate myself that I am here to-night among the Democrats of the State of New-York. I congratulate myself that I am in a State which is free, that I am among a people who are free men, and whose rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States are still unimpaired. While I thus congratulate myself upon this very singular good fortune, I regret that in the State which is almost the State of my nativity, the great landmarks of the Constitution as made by the founders of this Government have been almost obliterated, and despotism, tyranny, and usurpation have been set up over a people who ought of right to be free. Nor has this been done by any act either of omission or commission on the part of the people of the State of Louisiana whom I represent. They have been true and loyal to the Government of the United States since the end of the war. They endeavored by every sacrifice and by every conciliatory measure to reconstruct and rebuild those relations that existed toward the Federal Government previous to the war. In this endeavor they have been met by their opponents—by the members of the Republican Party—with all manner of libel, with all kinds of slander. It has been spread abroad throughout the North and the East that the people of Louisiana were untrue in their allegiance to the Federal Government. I do not come before you to afflict you with an iliad of woes. These are too well known in the history of the country since the war to need recapitulation now. I present myself at your invitation, and I desire to say that if these evils are to be redressed, it will be by an honest and upright administration, not only of the Federal Government, but of all the States—an administration of capacity and of integrity of purpose. Until the high and low places in this country, both Federal and State, can be filled with honesty and capacity, demoralization, and not merely that but degradation, will increase until the people at home lose confidence, and until respect is forfeited in our relations with people abroad. I believe that this can only be averted by the organization of the Democratic Party, aided and assisted by the other conservative elements of this country. Your campaign must have a broad, wide, and comprehensive basis. We should be careful that we commit no such mistake as was made in 1872. We must not commit ourselves to any temporizing policy. So far as the State I represent is concerned, we propose to enter the lists as Democrats, and to support that party that will bring back to this country peace, prosperity, and all the guarantees of American freedom. Let me say that Louisiana for the last six or seven years has been under the administration of rulers not elected by the people, but who have been thrust upon the people by the Federal power. Let me say, further, that if the Government were to-day in the hands of the taxpayers of the State, who are Democrats, she would not be slandered with the taint of repudiation. There would be no such blot and stain upon her escutcheon as has been set upon it by the bastard Government that now rules over a free people. I predict that there will be no restoration of public faith and public honor until this matter is worked out to its honest issue. The people of Louisiana, and they are Democrats, are determined to fight on to the end, and, though defeat may come this time or the next, they will renew the struggle until the State stands redeemed and regenerated.

REMARKS OF FITCH, OF NEVADA.

Fitch, of Nevada, was next introduced. In the course of his remarks he said that until the occasion of the last Presidential election, when he left the Republican encampment, he has been identified with the Republican Party. He had nothing, he said, to apologize for in this. Those of them who adhered to the standard of Horace Greeley did not change their principles, they merely adjusted their political relations, [laughter,] and they did it without remorse and without hope. But when he recalled the losses which the Republican Party had sustained, the statesmen and philosophers that had seceded from it—when he recalled the names of Seward, Chase, Greeley, Fenton, and the noblest Roman of them all, Charles Sumner—he marvelled that that party should still have an existence. It had, he said, outlived its time, and was unequal to the discharge of any functions. "Time was when the brains were out the man would die," but here was a political body which had passed beyond every purpose for which it was created, which outlived all its legitimate functions, and yet it would not die, but went halting through the streets in a state of putrefaction, swindling the undertaker, and shrinking from the kindly shroud. They knew very well that before the slavery question presented itself as the absorbing principle, men were Democrats or Whigs according as they favored hard or soft money. But this issue had long since been determined, and other issues as well, and people would be no longer frightened by a rebellion that had become history.

REMARKS OF EX-SENATOR BRADBURY.

Ex-Senator J. W. Bradbury, of Maine, was the next speaker. He said that the Democracy of New-York could feel well assured that the Democracy of the entire Union was united with them in rejoicing over the victories that have been achieved, beginning in the great West and extending to the East. It inspired the friends of constitutional government with fresh courage; it was an indication that the people were beginning to wake up to what they had lost, and what dangers they were threatened with from the system of Congressional and executive usurpation which had prevailed during the past ten years. We once had a Government that respected the rights of the States and of the citizens, and that moved harmoniously in its orbit. It loved freedom for the development it fostered, and which gave us a mercantile marine which put us in the front rank of the nations. While all were protected under that Government none felt any of the weight of its burdens; it gave us a currency redeemable in coin, and did not require the payment of extravagant sums out of proportion to values for the necessaries to sustain life. Instead of that we have a Government based on a system of broken promises; an irredeemable currency; a Congress maintaining itself by enormous Government patronage and a larger standing army than the nation had ever before known. In every direction we see constitutions repeatedly trampled under foot where the States have fallen under the ban of the Federal Government, and half a score of States have been stricken from their positions as independents, and dragged in the dust to feed the throng who fatten on the spoils of reconstruction. It was only necessary to look at the acts of Congress passed and pending to see what awaited the people if this party now in power should be accorded a longer lease of life. What powers would be left to the States, what rights of the citizens unabsorbed in another four years, if this condition of things be allowed to continue? New-York was now appealed to by her sister States to know whether she will assist in this great work of restoration.

REMARKS OF J. D. SMITH, OF VERMONT.

Hon. J. D. Smith, of Vermont, was the last speaker, but he said, as it was already so late, he did not propose to make any speech. He said that whenever there was a great desire to do anything for the establishment of purer government people were very likely to look toward New-York and ask her aid and counsel. He had come down here now to know what the course to be followed was. It was something to have elected Thurman Governor of Ohio, a State in which no Democrat had been similarly honored for many years, as well as to have carried two of the New-England States, and he argued from it bright hopes for the future of free government and a liberated people.

At the conclusion of the addresses the company partook of supper, and the delicacies provided were done ample justice to. At 11 o'clock the company were again called to order by President Schell, and after congratulations and valedictory addresses had been delivered by several speakers, the festivities were brought to a close.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

EDMUND BURKE.

NEWPORT, N. H., May 4, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: I deeply regret that ill health will prevent me from accepting your invitation to attend the reunion of the Manhattan Club of the City of New-York on the 7th inst., so courteously tendered in your letter of 27th ult. Allow me to take this occasion to say that I am rejoiced to know that the victories won by the Democracy during the present year have inspired in the hearts of the people a renewed faith in the principles of the Democratic Party, and an undoubting confidence in its final and not distant triumph in the great battle-field of the Union. Democracy can win only by uncompromising fidelity to its name, its principles, and organization. In the connection I will presume to add that in this State, during the last twenty years, the Democratic Party has fought its battles under the Democratic banners and upon a platform of Democratic principles openly and boldly proclaimed. We have been guilty of no repudiation of the Democratic name, and no skulking from a full and frank avowal of Democratic principles, and for twenty years we have been beaten, sometimes fairly, sometimes by fraud, but we have never been conquered. We were always organized, and after one battle was fought we were ready to fight the next. In the last election our efforts were crowned with a substantial, and, we believe, a permanent victory. With like fidelity to its organization, principles, and name, and a perseverance in its great struggle for right, the success of the Democratic Party on the great theatre of national conflict cannot be a matter of doubt. Every Democrat, therefore, should be inspired with a faith and confidence equal to the great cause in which he is engaged, which is the restoration of the administration of the Government of the Republic to the pure and constitutional principles upon which it was founded by our fathers.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

EDMUND BURKE.

JOHN R. BRADY and others.

GOV. HENDRICKS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 5, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your favor of the 27th ult. inviting me to attend the reunion at the Manhattan Club-house, on the 7th inst., and in reply regret to say that I cannot possibly be present on that interesting occasion. Official duties which I cannot neglect or postpone will prevent. Thanking you for the honor of the invitation, and hoping that the occasion will be a success, I am very respectfully yours,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS.

Messrs. JOHN R. BRADY and others.

SENATOR STEVENSON.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1874.

MY DEAR MR. ROOSEVELT: I am very grateful and sincerely obliged to you for your kind note. Believe me, I should require no persuading to report myself at the Manhattan on the 7th inst., were it in my power to do so. I am, however, called by urgent professional business to Kentucky on Monday next, and must therefore reluctantly forego the gratification of being with you. The signs are just now auspicious for a victory in 1876. Let us endeavor to be united on principle, and avoid the mistakes of the past. Principles, not men, are the great need of the hour. Republicanism seem to be in a pure state of liquefaction. It will scarcely crystalize in any form that will offer serious resistance to a united Democracy in a manly effort for a free, pure, limited constitutional Government. I hope your meeting will be a grand success.

Very respectfully yours, J. W. STEVENSON,

United States Senator from Kentucky.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

CINCINNATI, May 4, 1874.

Hon. Augustus Schell, President Manhattan Club:

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you most sincerely for your invitation to be present at the reunion on Thursday evening, and regret extremely that circumstances which I cannot control will deprive me of that pleasure. The results of the late elections in the East and the West are most satisfactory, and may well be made the subject of rejoicing and the cause of hope. They should at once teach us wisdom and inspire courage. I should be very happy to participate in the pleasures and advantages of the reunion, and with very great reluctance yield to the necessity which prevents. I am, very respectfully, GEO. H. PENDLETON.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

QUINCY, April 29, 1874.

Hon. John R. Brady:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from a committee of the Manhattan Club, of which you are Chairman, very politely requesting my attendance at a reunion, to be held at the club, to emphasize the expression of profound satisfaction with which the brightening prospects of the Democracy are hailed by the faithful supporters of that political faith. I should be very glad to be present, to learn from gentlemen more competent than myself how the dissatisfaction apparent in the recent election, to which you refer, can be most effectually used to promote the welfare of the people of the United States. I do not doubt that the consideration will receive able treatment in the midst of your congratulations, and I shall watch with great interest for the significant indications of a defined and consistent policy to guide the great body of good citizens who look to the able minds of the Democratic Party for advice and leadership. I regret that my attendance upon my duty as a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts will render my acceptance of your invitation impossible.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Q. ADAMS.

HEISTER CLYMER.

Hon. Heister Clymer wrote: "To have been with you to recall and review the past, to make a calm and dispassionate survey of the present, and to take advice and counsel for the future, would, indeed, have been a profound satisfaction; but in justice to grave matters of public interest I cannot at this time absent myself from Washington, so I must beg you to present my acknowledgments to the gentlemen of the club and express my deep regret at my unavoidable absence."

JOHN K. TARBOX.

John K. Tarbox, Mayor of Lawrence, Mass., says in his note: "I thank you for your congratulations over the late political elections, and join most fervently in your aspirations for the early reassertion of anciently honored Democratic principles and constitutional methods in the Government of the country. After the pitiful exhibit of incapacity by the party in control of Federal affairs to satisfy our commercial needs and public wants by a consistent financial policy, consulting the general welfare, or to maintain public order except by despotic agencies subversive of civil liberty and employed in support of fraud and usurpation, the Republican party, fallen from its former estate of honor and found guilty of betrayal of the highest national trusts, now stands before the tribunal of the American people for solemn judgment of its unfitness to rule longer. The position of honor and power from which this recreant party is about to be driven by an indignant nation awaits to be taken by a party that the people trust to restore purity to the now polluted fountains of power; to protect the faith of the nation by giving an honest currency to the people, and just judgment to the public credit, with equal care to all interests and equal taxation, that trade may flow securely in legitimate channels, industry reap its fair awards, and benefits of government be justly proportioned to all; and to establish domestic peace and consolidation—the national unity by the rule of liberty embodied and preserved in constitutional forms."

GIDEON WELLES.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Ex-Secretary of the Navy, writes: "Whatever necessity may have justified the exercise of extraordinary and undelegated power by the central Government during the war, no necessity remained for its continuance and enlargement after the termination of hostilities. The people submitted in the day of our civil strife to the waste of war; to a deranged and irredeemable currency, and sometimes to the enforcement of arbitrary power, but peace should have brought with it a national unity, economy in the Government, a discontinuance of lavish and unnecessary expenditures, a reduction of taxes, genuine money, and the abolition of fictitious, irredeemable paper promises, which, in violation of the Constitution and of the public faith, assumes to be its substitute. Gold, like sound Democratic doctrine, is truth, while inconvertible paper promises are false and fraudulent—one method of repudiation."

WILLIAM PINCKNEY WHYTE.

GENNTLEMEN: Sympathizing fully in the satisfaction which the recent Democratic victories must inspire in every truly patriotic heart, I regret exceedingly that it is not in my power to participate in the "reunion" of the Manhatten Club on the 7th inst. to which you so kindly invite me. I wish you joy on the occasion, and I trust such wise counsel may prevail among the leaders of the Democratic Party that our present success may be but the forerunner of a great revolution in public sentiment by which corruption shall be banished from high places, imbecility in the administration of the departments of the Government be supplanted by mental and moral capacity, the probity of the ballot-box restored, republican institutions re-established in all the States, and the persons and property of the citizen protected from spies and informers, and official decorum and private virtue once more become the prominent characteristics of public functionaries. Yours, very truly,

WM. PINCKNEY WHYTE.

CONGRESSMAN KERR.

Hon. M. C. Kerr, member of Congress for Indiana, writes that circumstances and business will prevent his attendance, and says: "I wish I could come, because in the aims and spirit of your reunion I am in full and hearty sympathy with you. I would like to rejoice with you. I hope those victories to which you refer are but a feeble foreshadowing of those to come. We need more general, broad, and enduring victories, fully re-establishing the complete nationality and unity of the Democratic Party in its essential principles. It is the supreme excellence of these principles that they are alike just, equal, generous, and unsectional in their application to each and every section of our great country, and to each and every class of our citizens and to all their various pursuits, industries, and interests, the eternal truth is that sectionalism and conflicts of class interests can never exist in a great country like ours, or have any decent excuse for existence, provided only that the country is governed by the honest and simple principles of true statesmanship. These principles can never tolerate favoritism. The Democratic Party of the nation needs now more than ever to cultivate more generous sympathies between sections of the party remote from each other—a closer and more truthful adherence to common principles and a common faith."

SENATOR HAGER.

Hon. John S. Hager, United States Senator from California, writes that he was in hopes to be able to attend the reunion at the Manhattan Club-house, but states that "there are too many important matters pending in the Senate to admit of his absence from the post of duty," but hopes to have the "satisfaction of seeing realized the glorious promises for the future, which the recent Democratic victories foreshadow."

SENATOR BOGY.

Hon. Lewis V. Bogy, United States Senator from Missouri, writes as follows: "Believing, as I do, that the Democratic Party of the United States is the great conservative power that must save this nation from the impending calamities of political corruption, and profoundly grateful for the glorious earnest we have had in the late elections, I regret exceedingly that my public duties will prevent me from enjoying the pleasure of meeting with you at the coming reunion. The Civil Rights bill approaches action in the Senate, and believing the measure to be among the worst tyrannies ever imposed upon a free people, I could not forgive myself for silence or absence when the bill in question is being acted on."

THE MILL STRIKERS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., May 7.—The dispute between the mill owners and operatives still remains unsettled, but there has been no collision, as yet.

ARKANSAS.

NARRATIVE OF THE ESCAPE OF THE JUDGES.

SECRET ORDERS TO ASSASSINATE THEM GIVEN—CONNIVANCE OF AN OFFICER IN THEIR ESCAPE.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, from Little Rock, gives a long account of the capture, escape, and return to Little Rock, of Associate Justices of the Supreme Court Bennett and Searle. After being taken from St. John's College they were removed, under the escort of Lieut. Summerhill and a squad of men, to a retired field on the outskirts of the city, where orders were received from Gen. Blocher, and the party then marched to a point fourteen miles distant, where a dispatch from Brig. Gen. Crawford, ordering the party to proceed to Benton, was received. Two miles from that place the party was met by Gen. Crawford with a squad of men. Gen. Crawford was drunk, and gave Lieut. Summerhill entire charge of the prisoners, in whose custody they remained at Benton until their escape. Lieut. Summerhill states that on Tuesday Gen. Crawford received orders from Gen. Blocher that he should protect the lives of Bennett and Searles to the fullest extent, provided they could do so and prevent a rescue, but at all hazards he was not to permit them to be rescued. Lieut. Summerhill states that he met a man at the depot in Benton who told him he saw written orders at Baxter's head-quarters for summary disposal of the prisoners, or assassination, and that he (Summerhill) replied that such an act would not be permitted by him while he was alive and the prisoners remained in his custody. Being convinced that violence was intended to Bennett and Searle, and determined not to be a party to it, he conferred with those gentlemen, told them the facts, disavowed any complicity in the matter, and proffered his services to them to aid in their escape and safe conduct to Little Rock. He gave each a revolver, provided horses, and, under the pretext of removing them to a more secure place, dismissed the guard, induced continued intoxication by Gen. Crawford, decoyed him to another house, and with Sheriff Thompson, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, he departed with his prisoners. Sheriff Thompson had no knowledge of Lieut. Summerhill's real purpose. Messrs. Bennett and Searle were suspicious of Lieut. Summerhill, but being armed, and each having a horse, concluded to trust him, relying upon themselves, however, and future probable opportunities. Arriving at a point where the roads diverged, Judge Bennett presented a revolver at Summerhill's head, and said, "You are now our prisoner," and Searle, drawing his pistol, demanded Thompson's arrest. Bennett's revolver was accidentally discharged, which frightened Thompson's horse, and he and his rider dashed away into the darkness. Bennett and Searle, with Summerhill as prisoner, then continued, and shortly after came upon a squad of United States infantry under Lieut. Morrison, who had been sent out to effect their rescue if possible. Not recognizing the men, Bennett jumped from his horse and broke for the woods, and could not be found. After their true character was ascertained Searle and Summerhill were taken to the United States garrison, and afterward to the State House. In about an hour Bennett was brought in by another squad of soldiers, who had been sent out to search for him.

DISPATCH TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The President has received a dispatch from Gov. Brooks, at Little Rock, containing information as to the recapture of Associate Justice Searle, with the details relative to the meeting of the Supreme Court. The telegram does not differ in substance from the press reports published this morning. Brooks says that the decision of the court on the controversy which has been commenced will settle the question as to who is the legal Governor of Arkansas, and give us peace whichever way it may be decided.

DISPATCH FROM COL. ROSE, COMMANDING THE UNITED STATES TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—A telegram has been received by Adjt. Gen. Townsend from Col. Rose, commanding the United States forces at Little Rock, in which is included a letter received by Col. Rose from Judge Bennett, reciting the details of the capture of himself and Judge Searle, of Argenta, which have already been published, and asking the protection of the United States forces. Col. Rose telegraphs that, upon the receipt of Judge Bennett's note he sent two detachments toward Benton, one under command of Lieut. Morrison, and the other by special train. Lieut. Morrison rescued Judge Searle about eleven miles from Little Rock. Judge Bennett escaped to the woods, where he was wandering at the date of Col. Rose's telegram, (yesterday,) and a detachment was then looking after him.

OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT ON THE APPLICATION FOR A MANDAMUS TO THE STATE TREASURER.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 7.—Four of the five Judges of the Supreme Court met inside the Brooks line, this morning, and delivered the following opinion in the relation of Joseph Brooks vs. Henry Page, State Treasurer, being an application for a mandamus. The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice McClure:

The twelfth section of chapter 164 four of Gould's Digest, reads as follows: For the purpose of carrying into effect the object and directions of the section last preceding the further sum of $50,000 shall be and the same is hereby appropriated and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be drawn from the Treasury under warrants from the Auditor, to be issued on the requisition of the Governor for the purposes specified in the preceding section and for no other purpose. The fourth section, to which the above reference is made, is as follows: The Governor is hereby authorized, and it is made his duty, to superintend generally everything required to be done by this act, and see that every branch of the service is properly conducted, and to see that the laws of the State are fully and efficiently enforced throughout the utmost limits thereof, and if the laws cannot be enforced by ordinary means, nor by the means hereinbefore prescribed, it is hereby made the duty of the Governor as soon as may appear to be necessary, to order out, organize, and enroll such number of Militia of this State as the service may require, and with military force take possession of the County, and expel therefrom, or seize and bring to trial, all disorganized and disaffected persons, without delay, and keep possession of all such by force until order is restored, and the sovereignty and laws of Arkansas acknowledged and obeyed.

From the pleadings, it appears that the relator, Joseph Brooks, styling himself Governor of Arkansas, made a requisition for $1,000 on the appropriation made by the twelfth section of the act referred to, and that the Auditor, in obedience to said requisition, drew his warrant on the Treasurer for the amount specified therein, and that the said Treasurer refused to pay such warrant or issue a Treasurer's certificate therefor.

In response to the prayer of the petitioner, the Treasurer admits his refusal to pay said warrant, and submits that he is not bound to do so, because Elisha Baxter was declared duly elected Governor, that he took the office, &c., and that, in fact, the said Baxter is Governor of the State of Arkansas, and not the relator, Joseph Brooks.

To the response the relator files a replication alleging, by the judgment of the Circuit Court of Pulaski County, he was adjudged the office of Governor, that he took the oath of office, &c., and entered upon the discharge of the duties thereof, &c.

To the replication a demurrer is filed, the grounds being that said judgment is not sufficient in law to maintain an action. The only question that we deem it necessary to notice is, "Did the Circuit Court have jurisdiction to render judgment in the case of Brooks vs. Baxter?" We feel some delicacy about expressing an opinion upon the question propounded, but under pleadings it has to be passed upon incidentally, if not absolutely, in determining whether the relator is entitled to the relief asked for. His right to the office, if established at all, is established by judgment of the Circuit Court of Pulaski County. We are of the opinion that the Circuit Court had jurisdiction of the subject matter, and its judgment appears to be regular and valid. Having arrived at these conclusions the demurrer is overruled, and a writ of mandamus will be awarded, as prayed for.

(Signed,) JOHN McCLURE, Chief Justice.
JOHN E. BENNETT, E. J. SEARLE, M. L. STEPHENSON, Associate Justices.

No lawyers were present except those who remain inside of the camp at the State-house.

On the 7th of October last, when a full Bench was present, the court had the same question up and decided as follows:

Under the Constitution the determination of a question as to whether a person exercising the office of Governor has been duly elected or not, is vested exclusively in the General Assembly of the State, and neither this or any other State Court has jurisdiction to try a suit in relation to such contest, be the mode or form what it may, whether at suit of the Attorney General, or in relation of claimant through him, or by an individual alone claiming a right to office, such issue should be made before the General Assembly. It is their duty to decide, and no other tribunal can determine that question.

(Signed,) M. L. GREGG,
M. L. STEPHENSON,
E. G. SEARLE.

The Baxterites claim that the decision to-day amounts to nothing. First, because a legal court is composed of a full Bench. Second, that the question of the Governorship is one for Legislatures alone to determine.

There has been a little more activity in both camps to-day than there was yesterday. After taking off the Memphis train squad of twenty Brooksites at Louoke, last night, and disarming them, a company of Baxter men got on board and have come to this city to reinforce Baxter. Yesterday, at Spadra, in Johnson County, Gen. Lee Thompson and Col. Brizzolari, of the Brooks forces, took forcible possession of the steamer Robert Semple. The owner, Gen. A. H. Myer, got a writ of replevin, and the Sheriff served it on the parties, capturing Brizzolari and a portion of his men. Thompson escaped. Baxter received one company of recruits from Hempstead County this evening, and expects more to-night. The Brooks party have extended their fortifications to-day around the Benjamin block.

As the time for the Legislature to meet draws near men are coming in from all sections of the State, mostly as reinforcements for Baxter, though Brooks received a few men yesterday.

Brooks has organized a cavalry company to do scouting duty. He has pickets to-night out on Capitol Hill, nearly one mile from the State-house.

Beyond this there is no change in the position of the various forces. The guards are doubled again to-night around the Baxter camp.

MORAL PRINCIPLE AND INTEGRITY IN BUSINESS REQUIRED AND ENFORCED BY JUDICIAL DECISION.

The practice of manufacturing and palming off upon the public by means of false labels and trade marks a spurious imitation of some deservedly popular article of general consumption, successfully practiced by many persons who claim to be reputable business men, has been judicially held by the Supreme Court of this State to be a fraud, and coming within the category of "false and fraudulent representations." This class of frauds is very common in this country, and should not go unpunished. We are pleased to know that the courts of this State have, by a recent decision in the case of Lea & Perrins vs. Julius Wolff and another, put a restraint upon that class of frauds. The plaintiffs are the manufacturers of the well-known "Worcestershire Sauce;" the defendants were the makers of a spurious imitation of the same, and to which they also gave the name "Worcestershire Sauce" as a trade-mark. The Supreme Court have decided that the adoption of that name is a fraud upon the public, and have restrained the defendants, by injunction, from its use. The firm of John Duncan's Sons of this City, who are the agents for Messrs. Lea & Perrins in the United States, certainly deserve public commendation for their persistent and finally successful effort in procuring from our court a decision which will, if vigorously enforced, protect the public from this as also from a variety of similar fraudulent impositions. In some of the States this rule of morality is enforced by express statute, and its violation declared to be a crime, and punished as such. The principle so enunciated, however, is sustained by the "common law," which prevails in all the States of the Union, with one or two exceptions.

MARINE DISASTER.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 7.—The schooner Globe, Capt. Eldredge, of Bangor, an old and small coasting vessel, from Boston, for Portland, ran ashore on Gerrishe's Island, in this harbor, this morning, in a snow-squall, and will be a total loss.

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY are the only importers of pure Lyon Insect Powder in America. Get the genuine. Sold in bottles only.—*Advertisement.*

Unanimous Opinion.

Those who use BURNETT'S COLOGNE pronounce it unrivaled. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Don't buy an "Elastic Truss" till you is sold at Pomeroy's, No. 744 Broadway, for $4.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Important to Ruptured Persons.

Owing to the numerous calls from his successful treatment of rupture through his peculiar method, Dr. SHERMAN has removed his office down town for the greater accommodation of his patients. He may hereafter be consulted at his spacious rooms, corner Park row and Ann st., opposite the *Herald* office. No one ruptured and wishing to dispense with trusses can do better than consult him. The frequent deaths from strangulation which have occurred lately make it of the highest importance to secure his remedies. Hydrophobia is not more terrible than death from inflamed rupture, which is liable to occur at any time from the bad pressure of a truss. The late Townsend would to-day be enjoying life with his friends had he made timely application for Dr. SHERMAN'S aid.

To Consumptives.—WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public for ten years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. WILBOR, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the Faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail. A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

Notice.

The finest quality of dry Champagnes shipped by Messrs. MOET & CHANDON, Eperny, is their

EXTRA DRY CABINET.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for the United States.

Rupture.—Dr. MARSH'S method, the only reliable, safe, and speedy system of radical cure, cures when all others fail. Bow-legs, club-feet, spinal curvature, knock-knees successfully treated. Elastic stockings, belts, shoulder-braces, suspensorie bandages, crutches, all scientifically applied and satisfaction guaranteed.
S. MARSH, No. 2 Vesey st.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Army Reunions at Harrisburg.—Tickets from New-York to Harrisburg and return can be obtained at reduced rates by H. E. DAVIES, JR., No. 149 Broadway.

Wedding Invitations, Elegant Styles, Foreign note papers, crests, monograms &c. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

BIRTH.

ECCLESINE.—On the 5th inst., at Philadelphia, wife of Mr. J. B. ECCLESINE, Jr., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

FRY—THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, May 6, 1874, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's father, Capt. John Styles, by Rev. Mr. Lent, Mrs. JULIA E. THOMPSON to Mr. ALBERT FRY, of Millerton, N. Y.

DIED.

ALBERTSON.—At Mineola, Long Island, THOMAS W. ALBERTSON.

Funeral to take place at Mineola on Sunday, May 10, at 2 o'clock. Remains will be interred at Glen-head.

BEAM.—At Pompton, on the 6th inst., suddenly, JOHN V. BEAM, in his 74th year.

Funeral services at the Pompton Church, Saturday, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation. Train via the New-Jersey Midland leaves New-York at 7:20 A. M., returning at 2:29 P. M. Carriages will be at the station.

BALDWIN.—At Providence, R. I., on the 3d inst., Mrs. ELIZA BALDWIN, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, D. C. Whitman, Grove st., near Central av., East Orange, N. J., on Friday, May 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, from Hoboken Ferry for East Orange Station, at 1:10 P. M.

COWDREY.—On Monday, April 27, at Crete, Neb., suddenly, AUGUSTUS, son of Samuel F. and Henrietta Cowdrey, aged 22 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 11th inst., at 10:30 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, at New-Rochelle. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 9:05 A. M.

FRENCH.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, May 5, Capt. FRANCIS M. FRENCH, in his 78th year.

Relatives and friends, also members of the Corn Exchange, New-York Chamber of Commerce, Seamen's Friend Society, New-York Marine Society, and officers of the Seamen's Bank for Savings, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-day at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 40 Clinton st.

GERRISH.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Monday, 7th inst., CHARLES P. GERRISH, of the firm of Jed Frye & Co., New-York, in the 42d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, May 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Second Unitarian Church, corner Clinton and Congress sts.

GERRARD.—On Wednesday, May 6, 1874, [illegible] GERRARD, youngest and beloved son of Thos. Wm. and Margaret Gerrard, aged 16 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, 10 o'clock, from No. 125 West 20th st.

HECKER.—Suddenly, Wednesday, May 7, of apoplexy of the heart, Hon. JOHN HECKER, aged 62 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HERRIOT.—At Yonkers, May 7, EDWARD [illegible], infant son of Warren and the late Ida Herriot.

KENT.—On Wednesday, May 6, MARGARET W. HUTCHINSON, beloved wife of Edward H. Kent.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, May 10, at 1:30 P. M., from her late residence, No. 27 East 65th st.

LOWNDS.—Passed away on Thursday morning, JANE M., widow of Oliver M. Lownds, in the 72d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son-in-law, Andrew D. Letson, are invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday, May 9, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her niece, Mrs. T. F. King, No. 178 State st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

MILLSPAUGH.—On Wednesday, May 6, MARY JANE, wife of Philip M. Millspaugh, of bilious remitting fever.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, 9th inst., at 12:30 P. M., from her late residence, No. 26 West 129th st. Remains will be taken to Tarrytown Cemetery.

MORRIS.—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, May 6, THOMAS MORRIS, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, May 9, at 2:30 o'clock, from the Second Presbyterian Church, Rahway. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 1 o'clock.

PAINE.—May 6, PHEBE M. CULVER, wife of Theron J. Paine, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, at her late residence, Ashland House, New-York.

PECK.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on May 7, CATHARINE LUCRETIA, oldest daughter of George L. and Fanny C. Peck, in the 9th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, May 10, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Jamaica, Long Island, without further invitation.

STOUVENEL.—On Thursday night, May 7, at 9:30 o'clock, of inflammation of the lungs, FRANCIS STOUVENEL, aged 58 years and 3 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN BUREN.—On Thursday, May 7, at her residence in this City, MARY BRODHEAD, widow of Peter Van Buren, M. D., aged 68 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES
IS FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS-DEALERS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.

On and after MAY 1, 1874, passengers for NEWPORT take the SHORE LINE EXPRESS leaving GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT at 1 o'clock P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 12:30 P. M.; on Wednesday, at 6 A. M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 8 A. M. and 12 M.
T. L. JAMES, P. M.

CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
The Pew Committee will be in attendance every day from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M. for the renting of all pews and sittings not disposed of at public sale.

ONE OF THE LARGEST, BEST, AND CHEAPEST assortments of SPRING CLOTHING in the City.
WADE & CUMMING,
261 and 263 8th av., corner 23d st., Grand Opera-house.
See large advertisement on eighth page.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TRAVELING RHYME AND REASON.

"In traveling old Europe's fields,
Though Nature's own face is a wide book,
One thing the most benefit yields—
A wide-awake, common-sense guide-book."
—*George Canning.*

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MORFORD'S SHORT-TRIP GUIDE TO EUROPE.
Seventh Year, for 1874, is
NOW READY.

EVERYTHING NEW, FRESH, AND SPARKLING.
ALL OLD ROUTES CORRECTED.
ALL NEW ROUTES EXPLAINED.
NO LONG-WINDED DISSERTATIONS.
NO INCONVENIENT BULK.
CONTAINS FRENCH AND GERMAN PHRASE BOOK.
PICKS OUT BEST OF COOK'S TOURS.
GIVES NEW DIRECTIONS FOR NORTHERN EUROPE.
IS EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE ABROAD.

Handsome 16mo, green flexible covers, with Map. Price, $2.

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Publishers, Nos. 47 and 49 Greene st.,
New-York.

THE CRUSADERS.—NO. 5 JUST OUT. Seventy-five boiled-down editorials. Three cents at news stands; $1 per year. Address "CRUSADERS," No. 41 West 26th st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this association will be held at No. 20 St. Mark's place, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
JOHN H. BRADY, President.
T. W. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held FRIDAY EVENING, May 8, at Brevoort Hall, No. 158 East 54th st., at 8 o'clock.
WALTER B. PINCKNEY, President.
ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

WEDDING IN SALT LAKE.

MARRIAGE OF A GRANDDAUGHTER OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The Salt Lake (Utah) *Herald* of May 2 gives the following account of the marriage of a granddaughter of Brigham Young to a native of this State:

"A joyous party assembled at the residence of Mr. Edmund Ellsworth yesterday morning to witness the marriage of his eldest daughter, Mrs. Rowennah W. Howard, to Mr. Chas. B. Wilson. The day selected, May 1, was the twenty-sixth birth-day anniversary of the bride. The company was large and brilliant. There were representatives of the various learned professions, besides a fair sprinkling of mining Superintendents and capitalists. Many ladies, elegantly attired, graced the occasion with their presence. The bride was beautifully dressed in steel-colored poplin, trimmed with silk of a lighter shade, the polanaise being trimmed with fringe. The beautiful service of the Episcopal Church was very impressively pronounced by Rev. Ballard S. Dunn, after which the happy couple received the heartfelt congratulations of their numerous friends. A sumptuous entertainment was then partaken of, and numerous toasts were drank to the health and happiness of the newly-wedded pair. An opportunity was afforded the guests to examine the numerous wedding gifts. These were chiefly of solid silver, and were at once elegant and costly. We noticed spoons enough to stock a first-class hotel. The bride's cake was an elegant structure, standing about five feet high, in the form of a tower. The bridegroom is from a prominent New-York family. His father, Hon. Jared Willson, was for many years one of the most prominent lawyers, and was afterward one of the leading Judges of Ontario County, N. Y. Rev. Dr. Budlington, a prominent divine in the Congregational Church in Brooklyn, is a brother-in-law of the bridegroom. Mr. Willson has resided for several years in this Territory, having been an officer in the Winnuck Mining Company since its organization by Mr. Ellsworth Daggett, who is his cousin. The bride is a granddaughter of President Brigham Young, and is an own cousin of Col. Elmer Ellsworth, who was shot at the Arlington House in Alexandria, Va., for tearing down a rebel flag at the beginning of the war. The happy couple will remove to their new home in Bingham in a few days, at which point Mr. Willson is compelled to reside as Superintendent of the Utah Mining Company of Buffalo. The best wishes of a host of friends will accompany them."

THE STAFF OF LIFE.

The Liverpool *Daily Albion*, in concluding a series of articles upon the corn trade of the port, gives the following interesting and suggestive sketch of the change which has been effected in the class of food consumed by the working classes, and in their social habits: "It will appear a singular anomaly, after the figures which we have given, respecting the grain trade of the port, to state that during the past ten years there has been a remarkable falling off in the consumption of bread in Liverpool, and, we suppose, in most other towns as well. In evidence we shall take a particular district, but any locality of the town would suit our purpose. Mill street is the principal shopping street in Toxteth Park, and has a large working-class population in its vicinity. Curiously enough, however, the number of bread shops in Mill street is the same as fifteen years ago, while in the same period the number of butchers' shops has increased from seven to thirty. Nor is this all, for the trade of the bakers' shops has declined, while in some of the butchers' shops the quantity and quality of the meat shown are equal to the displays made in the foremost shops of the town ten or fifteen years ago. Then, in Upper Hill street, between the end of Mill street and Windsor street, there were three bakers' shops a few years ago; now there is not a single bread-shop, three butchers' shops having taken their place. We have, in fact, to a great extent outlived the truth of the saying that 'bread is the staff of life.' It certainly seems singular that the use of bread should have fallen off so largely, as bakers of great experience inform us it has done, while the consumption of butchers' meat has enormously increased, when the fact is taken into consideration that, relatively to other necessaries of life, bread never was so cheap and beef never so dear as now. The secret of the matter, no doubt, lies mainly in the great increase of the wages of the working men within the past few years, which enables them with their families, to obtain butcher's meat and vegetables, in place of the bread and tea and herring of former times. No doubt the change has tended to material comfort, and it will be well if the prosperity of the country remains ever such that the toiling millions of our population may never be compelled to return to the homely fare which they have forsaken for the enjoyment of comparative luxuries. The abundance and cheapness of vegetables has also, no doubt, something to do with the lessened consumption of bread among the working classes. Nowadays our markets are abundantly supplied all the year round with vegetables, either of our own growth or brought by fast-sailing steamers fresh from the gardens and fields of the Continent. And where is the man who prefers bread and a herring to a juicy steak, with potatoes and other vegetables? The hardship, too, of the working man being unable to go home during the dinner hour is got over, to a large extent, by increased omnibus and other accommodation. For instance, a gentleman got into one of the dock omnibuses some little time ago, and found that nine out of ten other persons who were passengers were carrying hot dinners. When the omnibus stopped he had the curiosity to follow two of these people into a public house. One of them opened the tin which she carried, and it proved to be divided into three compartments, one of which contained meat and gravy, the two others vegetables. She next went to the counter and obtained a pint of beer for twopence, and then placed before her waiting husband as comfortable a dinner as she could have given him at his home. Altogether in this public house, on the occasion referred to, there were seventeen working men enjoying hot dinners which had been brought to them by wife or child, and there did not appear to be a couple of ounces of bread among them. Ten years ago the same men would have dined on bread, with some little relish added, but now they are enabled by better wages not only to pay for a meat dinner, but can afford the omnibus fare of the carrier. In the same way, the bakers complain that the retail trade in flour has fallen off, while oatmeal is scarcely ever sought. One large firm in this town, of twenty-five years' standing, during the first seven or nine years of their business, disposed of from 1,500 to 2,000 loads of oatmeal a week, but during the last three years they have scarcely had a load for sale, there being no demand."

NEW COMETS.

Mr. R. Hind, writing from Mr. Bishop's observatory, sends to the London *Times*, under date of April 23, the positions of two telescopic comets, discovered within the previous ten days. He says: "The first was detected by Prof. Winnecke, at Strasburg, on the morning of April 12. It is a diffused nebulosity, about four minutes in diameter, somewhat extended on the side opposite the sun. Our observations during the past night give the following place: April 21, at 3 hours, 22 minutes 9 seconds A. M., mean time at Twickenham—Right ascension, 20h. 50min. 41.6sec.; polar distance, 88° 10′ 50″; present diurnal motion about 5 min. in R. A., and 1° 5′ in P. D., both decreasing. The second comet was found by M. Coggia at Marseilles, on April 17. It is much smaller than the above, but has a strong nuclear condensation. Last evening its observed position was: April 20, at 9h. 47min. 15sec. mean time—right ascension, 6h. 25min. 15.6sec.; polar distance, 20° 15′ 23″. Its motion is slow, toward the south-west."

A PREDATORY EAGLE.

The New-Brunswick (N. J.) *Fredonian* says: "A few days ago a large eagle carried off three lambs belonging to a farmer named S. P. Nicholson, living below Yardville. Mr. Nicholson saw the eagle swoop down and carry off one of the lambs in its talons. It flew a short distance, and then settled down and proceeded to enjoy its repast. The farmer enveloped himself in a buffalo robe, took a gun, and tried to approach the bird, but the eagle evidently had its eye-teeth cut, and was not to be caught by any such game as that, for when the farmer had approached nearly within gunshot he majestically sailed away. Other farmers in the vicinity have had their flocks preyed upon by this eagle."

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS.

No. 300.—*Hobick et al. vs. Folger, and two other cases.*—Error to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.—In these cases the court hold that a valid judgment may be entered against a New-York corporation in Massachusetts, after the corporation has been declared dissolved by the Supreme Court of New-York; and it is said in respect of the judgment that it would be impossible to present the case of a judgment which would be more conclusive upon the corporation and upon the Receiver than is here presented. They were parties in form and fact, and contested the claim as long as contest was available. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 161.—*United States vs. George Cook.*—Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.—The question in this cause was—can the United States maintain replevin for logs cut by individual Indians from a reservation, and by them hauled off and sold? Cook had purchased logs so cut and delivered. The court answer the question in the affirmative, holding, in substance, that the ultimate title to the property is in the United States, the Indians having only the right of occupancy, the right being vested in the tribe, and not in individuals. The result arrived at is that the Indians have no power to sell logs cut from their reservations. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 11.—*Brown vs. Guild, Executor, and one other case.*—Appeals from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—Decrees reversed and causes remanded for further proceedings. Decision announced by Mr. Justice Bradley. Dissenting, Justices Clifford, Miller, and Davis. Opinions to be delivered hereafter.

No. 304.—*Great Western Insurance Company vs. Fogerty.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—The question in this case was whether the arrival in specie at the port of destination of a portion of machinery which was shipped in parts, was such an arrival as would prevent a total loss, although no part of the machinery was delivered in such a condition as to be of any use. The decision is that it is not necessary to a total loss in cases of marine insurance that there should be an absolute extinction or destruction of the thing insured, so that nothing of it can be delivered at the port of destination. A destruction of specie, so that while some of the component elements or parts may remain the thing which was insured, in the character or description by which it was insured, is destroyed, is a total loss. Hence, when machinery was insured, to wit, the parts of a sugar-packing machine, and no part of it was delivered in a condition capable of use, it is a total loss, though more than half the pieces in number and value may be delivered, and would have some value as old iron. Judgment affirmed. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

No. 139.—*Hornbuckle et al. vs. Toombs, and one other case.*—Error to the Supreme Court for Montana Territory.—In this case the question was whether the court erred in trying the case as at common law under the Montana code, abolishing the distinction between legal and equitable actions when the prayer was for equitable relief. The decision is that there is no error in the result, and the judgment is affirmed. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion. Dissenting, Justices Clifford, Davis, and Strong.

No. 566.—*Pulhman et al. vs. Roster.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—In this case the court affirm the power of the Assessors and surveyors in estimating a true capacity for a distillery to fix upon a certain period as the true fermenting period, and assert that those officers are not bound in this respect by the period stated in the application of the distiller. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

No. 286.—*Knapp vs. The Troy and Boston Railroad Company.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Vermont.—In this case it is held that it was improperly removed from the State to the Federal Court, and the judgment is reversed and the cause remanded, with directions that it be removed to the Bennington County Court. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

No. 254.—*McQuiddy vs. Ware et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.—This was the affirmance of a judgment below sustaining a demurrer to McQuiddy's bill filed to set aside certain sales of real estate alleged to have been made by the fraud and collusion of the attorneys of the appellees, the appellees having proceeded to foreclose a paper purporting to be a mortgage upon the premises executed by McQuiddy. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

No. 293.—*Heine et al. vs. Board of Commissioners of Parishes of Madison and Carroll.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Louisiana.—This was a bill filed to procure an accounting and settlement by the Commissioners with the appellants for certain bonds held by the latter and issued by the former, for the benefit of the parishes named. The bill was dismissed for want of general equity, and the decree is here affirmed. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion, Justices Clifford and Swayne dissenting.

No. 306.—*Arcadi vs. State of Alabama.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Alabama.—This was the affirmance of a judgment of the State Court, which held that a law of the State under which Arcadi justified his keeping of a gaming-table, (as agent of parties who claimed to be authorized to establish lotteries, &c.,) was unconstitutional and void, and that he was properly convicted. The justification was that, by advice of counsel, Arcadi continued his game after the repeal of his principal's privilege, he being advised that the act of repeal was unconstitutional, as impairing the contract between the State and his principals. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 289.—*Morgan vs. United States.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—This is the affirmance of a decree dismissing the petition of Morgan, as an intervener in a proceeding in confiscation against the property of one Avegas, of New-Orleans. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 288.—*Creighton vs. Kerr et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Colorado.—In this case the court affirmed judgment below which was brought here on a question of practice under the laws of the Territory. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 287.—*Osborn vs. United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—In this case the court held that an agreement between a surety on a distiller's bond and his principal, that the bond should not be delivered until certain liens on the premises should be discharged, so that the lien of the Government for the tax which was to accrue should be valid, did not affect the validity of the bond as regards the United States, the latter having no notice of the stipulation. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 230.—*Warren vs. Van Brunt and one other case.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Minnesota.—This was the affirmance of a judgment in favor of Van Brunt, deciding that the title to certain lands in Blue Earth County, Minn., was vested in him, in his own right, and not as Trustee for the use of Warren. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 301.—*McPhail et al. vs. Lapsley.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Texas.—In this cause the court affirm a judgment in favor of McPhail and others for a tract of land in McLennon County, Texas, holding that the court below correctly admitted as evidence a paper claimed by the defendant here to be a fraudulent power of attorney. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 295.—*The Township of Pine Grove vs. Talcott*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Michigan.—This was a suit on bonds issued by the township in aid of the Kalamazoo and South Haven Railroad Company. The defense was that the act of the Legislature authorizing their issue was void, as being in conflict with the Constitution of the State. The court below held the act valid, and gave judgment for the bondholder. That judgment is here affirmed. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 717.—*Board of Commissioners of Boise County vs. Gorman.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Idaho.—Writ of error dismissed with costs.

No. 291.—*Simpson vs. Greeley et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Kansas.—Writ of error dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 250.—*Tioga Railroad Company vs. Blossburg and Corning Railroad Company.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York.—The action was brought by the Blossburg Company to recover of the Tioga Company certain moneys alleged to be due under a contract between the latter company and a road known as the Corning and Blossburg Railroad Company, the Blossburg Company claiming to have succeeded to all the rights of the Corning and Blossburg Company. The judgment was in their favor, and is here affirmed. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion, Justices Miller and Strong dissenting.

No. 303.—*Martin vs. United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—In this case the Court of Claims gave judgment against the claimant on a petition setting forth that the Government had unjustly withheld from him the sum of about $24,000 in an adjustment of his account for the use of the steamer Sylvan Shore, under a charter party made in 1862. This court finds the judgment correct, and it is affirmed. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 7.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 17,200 bbls.; Wheat, 239,714 bushels; Corn, 87,169 bushels; Oats, 107,341 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 54,100 bushels; Corn, 8,350 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 66,000 bushels; Corn, 27,600 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels. Quite a large fleet has arrived in the last twenty-four hours. The canal business is beginning to loom up. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7@$7 25; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 25@$9. Wheat in light request; sales of Red Winter at $1 60; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, at $1 50@$1 52. Corn moderately active, opening at 74c., closing at 73c.; sales of 15,000 bushels No. 2 Western, at 74c.; 18,000 bushels do. at 73c. Oats quiet; sales of White Toledo, at 60c.; No. 2 Western held at 58c. Barley dull; Canada, $1 70@$1 80; No. 3 Western, $1 50@$1 55. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2 05; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7c.; Lumber, $6 25; Hard Wood, $7 25; Staves, $2 50 to New-York. Lumber, $5 25; Hard Wood, $6 25 to Albany.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—Flour unchanged; small business. Wheat unchanged and dull; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 27@$1 27¼; only sample lots of Fall sold. Corn slow and easy at 68c.@68½c. for 2 Mixed, on track and in elevator. Oats inactive, but held firmly at 51½c.@52c. for No. 2, on track. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye steady at 98c. Whisky firm at 95c. Pork strong at $17 25; held higher at close. Dry-salted Meats firm; held higher at close; sales at 6⅛c.@6¼c. for Shoulders; 8⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9⅛c. for Clear Sides, cash; sales at close of Clear Sides at 9¼c., buyer May. Bulk Meats strong at 7c.@7¼c. for Shoulders; 9⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10c. for Clear Sides, cash. Lard firm held higher; 10c. bid for Summer. Live Hogs firm at $4 75@$5 for Yorkers; $5@$5 40 for Bacon; $5 25@$5 75 for Butchers'. Cattle heavy and unchanged at $2 50@$4 75 for Texans; $2 25@$4 25 for native Cows and Heifers; $5@$6 for prime to choice Steers. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 61,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,800 Hogs, 1,100 Cattle.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 28 for No. 1 Spring; $1 24¼ for No. 2 do., cash or May; $1 25½, June; No. 3 do., $1 19@$1 19½; Rejected, $1 12. Corn in fair demand and higher at 63⅜c.@63½c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot; 64⅜c.@64½c., June; 65¾c., bid, July; Rejected, 61½c.@61¾c. Oats active and higher at 48c.@48¼c., cash; 48⅛c., June. Rye advanced and in fair demand at 93½c. for No. 2. Barley dull and drooping at $1 40@$1 42 for No. 2 Spring; $1 08@$1 10 for No. 3 do. Whisky steady at 94c. Provisions excited. Pork sold at $16 50, spot; $16 55, June. Lard steady for spot at $10 20; easier for futures at $10 20, June; $10 30, July. Bulk Meats steady at 6c. for Shoulders; $8 70 bid for Short Rib Middles. Freights—An advance asked, but none established; nominally unchanged. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat, 121,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats, and 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 120,000 bushels Wheat, 205,000 bushels Corn, 87,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 4,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 7.—Flour steady and in moderate demand; sales of 1,800 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 75 for Amber Winter, $9 25 for White Winter, $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat scarce; sales of 1,400 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 58; 1,000 bushels No. 1 Red Wabash at $1 70; 1,000 bushels White State at $1 75; 1,000 bushels Extra White Michigan at $1 85. Corn steady, with a fair demand; sales of 6,300 bushels at 83c. Barley quiet. Corn-meal, $1 75 for Bolted; $1 70 for Unbolted, ℘ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $27; Ship-stuffs, $28; Middlings, $30 ℘ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7½c. to New-York. Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $3 75 to Newburg, $4 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Lake Receipts—1,517,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—31,700 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 7,700 bushels Peas, 2,463,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, May 7.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; extra White Michigan, $1 58; Amber Michigan, $1 47½, spot; $1 50, June; Red No. 1, $1 57; No. 2 Red, $1 46. Corn firm and in fair demand; High Mixed, 74c.@74¼c., spot; 71½c., May; 70c., June; 71¼c., August; Low Mixed, 73c.; no grade, 71c.; damaged, 70½c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 55c. for No. 2; 55c. for Michigan. Freights dull; one charter to Oswego 6c. Receipts—7,000 bushels Wheat, 2,600 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—Flour steady. Wheat easier, at $1 45@$1 46. Corn firm, at 72c.@75c. Oats steady, at 50c.@58c. Rye steady, at $1 08. Barley steady. Provisions firm. Butter dull and declining; choice, 28c.@30c. Pork quiet but firm, at $17 50. Lard quiet but firm; sales of current make, loose, at 10c.; kettle, 10¾c.@10⅞c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, $9 20. Bacon steady; Shoulders, $6 87½@$6 90; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.; Clear Sides, 9⅞c.@10c. Whisky firmer and higher, at 93c.

MILWAUKEE, May 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1 31; No. 2, $1 27½, spot and June. Oats firm at 47c. for No. 2. Corn active; No. 2 Mixed, 63½c. Rye firm at 90½c. for No. 1. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 62; No. 3 do., $1 35. Provisions quiet, but firm. Lard scarce; Kettle, 10½c. steam, 10c. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 111,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 241,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 7.—Nothing doing in Wheat. Rye steady. Corn higher, with pretty good demand; sales of five cars Western White, Low Mixed, and Mixed of all grades at 89c.@90c.; Old, to arrive by canal, held at 88c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Oats in active request at the advanced prices; sales of five cars No. 2 Mixed State and Western at 66c.; one car White State at 68c.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 7.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat in good demand and lower; choice White, $1 85; fair to prime do., $1 65@$1 80; choice Amber, $1 80@$1 83; good to prime Red, $1 75@$1 78; common to fair do., $1 60@$1 70; Pennsylvania Red, $1 74@$1 77; Indiana and Ohio do., $1 55@$1 65; Western Spring, $1 50@$1 53. Corn steady and in good demand; Southern White at 88c.@86c.; Southern Yellow, 85c.@87c.; Western Mixed, old, 86c.@87c.; new, 84c.@85c. Oats dull; Southern, 63c.@66c.; Western Mixed, 59c.; do. White, 60c.@61c. Rye quiet at $1@$1 05. Hay unchanged. Provisions—Mess Pork quiet at $17 25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard firm at 10⅝c.@10¾c. Western Butter active; receipts moderate at 34c.@35c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky dull at 96½c.@98c.

LOUISVILLE, May 7.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn unchanged and quiet at 80c.@82c. Oats firmer at 65c. Rye sold at $1 10. Provisions quiet. Pork firmer at $17 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Sides, 10c.@10½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13c.; plain, 11¾c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6½c.; Sides, 9¼c.@9⅜c. Lard—Tierce, 11c.; Keg, 11¼c. Whisky sold at 93c.

DETROIT, May 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $7 50@$7 75. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 68½; No. 1 White, $1 60½@$1 61. Corn steady at 75c. Oats in good demand at 55½c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Petroleum very dull; Refined, 15¼c., spot and May; Crude, 11c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 55@$1 70; Amber, $1 78@$1 80. Rye, 98c. Corn less active; Yellow, 87c.; Mixed, 85c.@86c. Oats steady; White, 64c.@65c.; Mixed, 61c.@62c. Whisky, 98c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 7.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 36½c.; Resin steady at $2 25 for Strained; Crude Turpentine steady at $1 85 for hard; $2 85 for Yellow Dip; $3 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2.

CLEVELAND, May 7.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Petroleum steady; Standard White, in car lots, 12¾c.@13c.; State Test, 15¾c.@16c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

BUFFALO, May 7.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 18 cars reported to arrive, 1,649 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,364 head, or 492 cars, against 477 cars for the same time last week; market slow but firm at yesterday's prices; fresh arrivals generally through consignments; but few buyers in attendance; sales of 275 Illinois Steers, ranging from 919 to 1,228 lbs., at $5 12½@$6; 133 Iowa Steers, averaging 1,217 lbs., at $6; 16 Michigan Oxen, averaging 1,300 lbs., at $5; 20 Ohio Stockers, averaging 860 lbs., at $5. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,600, against 5,400 for the same time last week; market slow at yesterday's prices; all offerings disposed of; sales of 450 Ohio wooled Sheep, ranging from 62 lbs. to 95 lbs., at $6 50@$9; 700 Ohio clipped Sheep, ranging from 88 lbs. to 110 lbs., at $6 87½@$7 75; 60 Ohio Lambs, averaging 67 lbs., at $7 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 17,500, against 18,700 for the same time last week; market more active; prices drooping; Yorkers, $5@$5 50; bulk sales at $5 25; heavy Hogs, $5 50@$5 75.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; market more active, and prices steadier at yesterday's decline; fair Steers selling at $5@$5 30; good to really choice, $5 50@$6; Extra, $6 12½@$6 25; Stockers, $3 75@$4 75; shipments, 700 head. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000 head; market moderately active at yesterday's decline, but business mainly confined to best grades; good to choice selling at $5 50@$5 90; medium lots, $5 30@$5 40; common, $4 60@$5 35; shipments, 2,000 head. Sheep firm and active at full previous prices; receipts, 800.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 7.—Cattle more active; middle and lower grades 12½c. higher; very best on sale to-day 6½c.@7¼c.; first quality, 5⅝c.@6⅛c.; medium or good fair, 5¼c.@5⅝c. Receipts, 1,183; sales, 1,183. Hogs in fair demand at 7½c.@8¼c.; receipts, 8,890. Sheep in fair demand at 5c.@7c. for sheared; 6c.@8c. for wool; receipts, 2,505.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 7.—Cotton firm, good demand; Middling, 17⅜c.; net receipts, 67 bales; gross, 779 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,450 bales; to the Continent, 2,222 bales; coastwise, 900 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 1,650 bales; stock, 103,923 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 7.—Cotton firm; Middling, 16⅝c.; Low Middling, 16⅜c.@16½c.; Good Ordinary, 15¾c.@16c.; net receipts, 315 bales; exports coastwise, 1,442 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 13,107 bales.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17½c.; Low Middling, 16¼c.@16⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 15½c.; gross receipts, 61 bales; exports coastwise, 95 bales; sales, 74 bales; last evening, 441 bales; stock, 10,344 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 7.—Cotton firm; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 179 bales; gross, 179 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,402 bales; coastwise, 210 bales; sales, 435 bales; stock, 27,678 bales.

GALVESTON, May 7.—Cotton dull and irregular; Good Ordinary, 15½c.; net receipts, 455 bales; sales, 65 bales; stock, 21,932 bales.

MEMPHIS, May 7.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 16¼c.@16½c.; receipts, 300 bales; shipments, 337 bales; stock, 32,627 bales.

BOSTON, May 7.—Cotton quiet and nominal; Middling, 17⅞c.; exports to Great Britain, 64 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

MOBILE, May 7.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16⅜c.; net receipts, 134 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 28,126 bales.

WILMINGTON, May 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 34 bales; stock, 1,481 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 7—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 31½@31¾.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £385,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liabilities is 35 ℘ cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day is £22,000. Erie Railway Shares, 32¼.

5 P. M.—Consols, for money, 93@93⅛; for the account, 93¼@93⅜. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865, old, 107; New 5s, 104½. Erie Railway Shares, 32¼@32½; do. Preferred, 52½.

FRANKFORT, May 7.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98⅜ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, May 7—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 18,926,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 59f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, May 7—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d.@8½d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8½c.; do., nothing below Low Middlings, deliverable May, at 8 5-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,600 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 8⅜d.; do., nothing below Low Middlings, shipped April, at 8⅜d.; also, on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middlings, deliverable July and August, at 8⅝d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Beef, 92s. 6d. ℘ tierce. Pork, 67s. 6d. ℘ bbl. for Mess. Produce—Tallow, 38s. ℘ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton.—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable May, at 8¼d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8 5-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8 7-16d.; do. do., deliverable May and August, at 8 9-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 8½d.; do. do., deliverable July and August, at 8½d.; sales of Upland, deliveries of the new crop, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8 11-16d. Provisions—Lard, 48s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, May 7—3:30 P. M.—Tallow, 38s. 3d.@38s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

Evening.—Common Resin, 7s. 3d. ℘ cwt. Linseed-oil, £28 6s. ℘ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, May 7.—Petroleum, 32½f. for fine Pale American.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH
of New-York,
Madison av. and 47th st.,
SUNDAY, MAY 10.
Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.

Morning service, with sermon, by Right Rev. Bishop CUMMINS, and holy communion at 10:30 A. M. Evening service, with sermon, by the Rector, Rev. WM. T. SABINE, at 7:45 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

THE PEW COMMITTEE
of the Vestry of the First Reformed Episcopal Church will be in attendance SATURDAY, May 9, from 5 to 9 P. M., for the renting of pews and sittings, a few desirable seats remaining unrented.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE FIRST MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed the Receiver of all the property, moneys, and effects of the First Manhattan Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association of New-York, and that:

1. All persons indebted to such association are required by the sixth (6th) day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the undersigned, as Receiver of said association, at No. 31 Spruce street, in the City of New-York, to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Receiver and to pay the same.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said association are required to deliver the same to the said Receiver by the day above appointed.

3. All creditors of said association are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver by the sixth (6th) day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

4. All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of such association are required to present the same to said Receiver on the sixth (6th) day of June next, at his office, No. 31 Spruce street, in the City of New-York, in writing and in detail.

5. And a general meeting of the creditors of such association will be held on the sixth (6th) day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Receiver's office, No. 31 Spruce street, New-York City, where all demands for and against such association, and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted, as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1874.
GEORGE S. STUDWELL,
Receiver of the First Manhattan Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association.
SAMUEL H. RANDALL, Attorney for George S. Studwell, Receiver, No. 239 Broadway, New-York City.

REMOVALS.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE REMOVED THEIR law offices from No. 6 Hanover st. to No. 57 Broadway, entrance, Room No. 21, third story, front.
C. VAN SANTVOORD,
ABM. VAN SANTVOORD.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—TO BUY A COUNTRY STORE WITHIN one hundred and fifty miles of New-York City. Address C. MAVER, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FRUIT STAND IN THE BASEMENT of No. 646 3d av.

PAINT BRUSHES, KALSOMINE AND VARNISH brushes; also, brushes of every description, at 335 Pearl st. JOHN K. HOPPEL, Manufacturer and Importer.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers can not fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

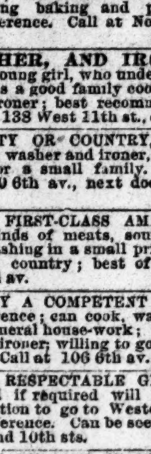
The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALES.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.—General Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st.—Real Estate Department, No. 21 Park row.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

On THIS DAY, (Friday,)
JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
will sell at his General Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st., a very large assortment of household furniture, comprising in part seven very elegant moquette carpets, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, extension-tables, beds and bedding, brocatel and lace curtains, sofa bedstead, lounges, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, wash-stands, and mirrors.
The above sale comprises the furniture of two private dwellings.
Also
fifty clocks, being the balance of an imported stock.
Also
seventy-five carpets of every grade.

BANKRUPTCY SALE OF FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, &c.—United States District Court, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of L. GOTTSCHALK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., by B. Field, auctioneer, at No. 89 Bowery, in the City of New-York, in said district, a lot of ladies' and gentlemen's furnishing goods, fancy goods, small wares, &c., late the stock in trade of the above-named bankrupt.—New-York, May 8, 1874.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

AUCTION SALE.

Will be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, May 8, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Corporation yard, foot of Gansevoort street, North River, a quantity of marble, brown stone, second-hand carts, wagons, sleighs, and other articles, and, upon conclusion of the sale, similar articles, (also, a soda-water stand and railroad iron) will be sold at the yard, foot of Rivington street, East River. For full particulars see *City Record*; copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE
No. 103 Fulton St.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED WOODEN chairs, the same having been replaced by opera chairs. Inquire at P. T. Barnum's Roman Hippodrome—General Office.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER, WINE, and milk cooler; best food and ice keeper in the world; excellent for French flats; send for book; refrigerators repaired. A. M. LESLEY, 224 West 23d st.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORYDYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorydyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

TIMBER, PILES, DOCK LOGS.
PHELPS & KIMPLAND,
Dealers in
Timber, Piles, Dock Logs, Spars, &c.
Dock building materials and foundation piles a specialty.
Office and Timber Basin, corner Hamilton av. and Clinton st., South Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and women, and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., conducted by American ladies.

A GREAT NUMBER OF RELIABLE SERVants, French, English, German, for City or country, at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and to assist with the fine washing and ironing; would be willing to go a short distance in the country; can give the very best references from her last situation, where she has lived for over five years. Address No. 145 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY an English Protestant girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is very neat and orderly, and a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy girl as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her duties and is quick and thorough; best reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID — COOK, &c.—BY THREE chamber-maids and one good cook; will assist with washing and ironing; all with the highest of references. Apply at Mrs. Hardman's Grand Central Employment Office, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, and to assist with the washing; no objection to go to the country; has best of City references. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a thorough chamber-maid and a good sewer; operates on several machines. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY a respectable young girl, as chamber-maid, or would go as parlor-maid; very obliging; first-class City reference. Call at No. 305 East 32d st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and seamstress; three years' excellent reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 304 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid or waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERican girl as chamber-maid; willing to assist in the laundry; City or country; best references. Call at No. 211 West 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL AS CHAMBER-maid; would do plain sewing, or as waitress in a private family; five years' reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 33d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT SWEDish girl, as chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 305 East 36th st., first floor, back.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two sisters, who desire situations where they can do the work of a family between them; cook makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; chamber-maid is neat, orderly, and a good waitress; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN EFFICIENT FAMILY COOK; can get up good family dinners; a good baker; neat in her kitchen; of good disposition; willing to do coarse washing; best testimonials from former employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN EXPErienced woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist with the washing; understands the care of milk and butter. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—OR AN EXcellent washer, ironer, &c., by a good, capable, willing young woman, with good references; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER.—BY A SWEDISH young woman; is an excellent cook and thoroughly good at washing, ironing, &c.; City or country; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN; OR FOR general house-work; City or country; is very neat, tidy and obliging; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A CAREFUL, RELIABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, including baking and pastry; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, quiet young girl, who understands her business thoroughly; is a good family cook and an excellent washer and ironer; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general house-work for a small family. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN COOK; can cook all kinds of meats, soups, and pastries; would assist in washing in a small private family; no objections to the country; best of City references. Call at No. 391 8th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH GIRL, with good reference; can cook, wash, and iron; a steady place for general house-work; makes bread; is a good washer and ironer; willing to go to the country; understands milk. Call at 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook, and if required will assist with the washing; no objection to go to Westchester County; has eight years' reference. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit; soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; can furnish the very best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 341 East 26th st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS A FIRST-class cook; can do all kinds of French and English cooking; meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes; good baker; very best City testimonials. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; understands all kinds of baking; no objection to short distance in country; best reference. Call at No. 316 East 32d st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO SISTERS, WITH five years' references; either in City or country; one as cook and the other as waitress. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMan in a private family as good cook; trustworthy, neat, and orderly; best City references. Apply at No. 144 East 43d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL cooking and plain washing; no objection to a short distance in the country; City or country reference. Call at No. 483 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman to cook, wash, and iron; three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 423 East 18th st., in candy store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, AS COOK IN a private family; excellent baker of bread and biscuit; excellent City reference; no objection to assist with washing and ironing. Call at 323 East 36th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, SPEAKING ENGlish, as a first-class plain cook; can furnish good references; will do coarse washing if required; City or country. Call at the Swedish Office, 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist with the washing; has the best of references. Call at No. 543 7th av.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED COOK AND up-stairs girl, waitress, or will do chamber-work; are both highly recommended; family going to Europe. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., at the French Office.

COOK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED, GOOD FAMily cook, who will assist with the coarse washing. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook, or to assist in the washing; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 351 East 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; wash and iron; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, WITH good City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, intelligent, and economical servant; best references; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 123 East 21st st., Gramercy Park.

COOK.—BY A VERY HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED German girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 93 Houston st., near Bowery.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH to employ good, faithful, efficient women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at J. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th av., first floor. Twenty-nine years established.

EMPLOYERS WANTING EXCELLENT COLORED chamber-maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, cooks, parlor-maids, &c., with good City references, can be supplied at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av.

EMPLOYES, GO TO WORK.—HARDMAN'S Grand Central Employment Office, for first-class help of all nationalities, constantly on hand. No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A FRENCH NURSERY GOVerness in a Protestant family; salary not so much an object as a good Christian home. Call at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A TRUSTWORTHY COUPLE would like to take care of a house during the family's absence in the country; the best City reference from their last employer. Address Mrs. Cahill, No. 213 West 18th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY wishes to take charge of a widower's home; is kind and cheerful, neat and industrious, and a superior housekeeper; salary no object. Address Mrs. M., Station E.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant, with excellent references; thoroughly competent; or to take charge for a family traveling in Europe. Apply at No. 426 4th av., in store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A BROTHER AND SISTER (Protestant) to take care of a house for the Summer: both have first-class reference. Address F. & A. M., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE MAN AND wife wish to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; best of reference given. Address T. R., Box No. 19 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW LADY (PROTESTant) would like to take charge of a gentleman's house during absence of the family in Europe or country; best reference. Call at or address No. 137 West 25th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WIDOW LADY FROM the South as housekeeper; is fond of children; will make herself generally useful; best references. Apply at No. 101 East 12th st., corner 4th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED RESPECtable American woman; would have no objections to the country; can give the best of recommendations. Address Elvira Cargill, Gravesend, Long Island.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—A LADY DESIRES TO GET a situation for a married couple that have been in her family for seven years, to take care of private house for the Summer; now in country. Call before 3 o'clock at No. 124 East 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL, Protestant, for general work, or to do chamber-work and washing; is willing and obliging, strong, and able to work; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL, Protestant, for general work, or do chamber-work and washing; is willing and obliging, strong, and able to work. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TIDY, USEFUL YOUNG girls; can do house-work nicely to suit; City or country; wages no object, only steady homes; have good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., near the drug store.

LADIES' DIRECTORY.

RECEPTION-ROOM, No. 1,502 Broadway.
WORK-ROOM, corner Broadway and 45th st.
COMMITTEE-ROOM, No. 172 West 45th st.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 170 West 45th st.

Servants in every capacity for City and country. Work for all who are capable and intend to be faithful. Come neatly dressed; false hair and jewelry not allowed. Enter at No. 170 West 45th st.

This Directory is conducted by ladies, and the management ask the support and co-operation of all who have felt the need of reform. Country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit. Office hours, 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. Saturday, doors closed at 2 P. M.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Chamber-maid.—By an English Protestant young woman, or will travel with a lady as nurse; is an excellent seamstress, can cut and fit, operate, dress-make; can do all kinds of family sewing; wait upon a lady and keep her wardrobe in the nicest manner. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av. Very best City references.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A NORWEGIAN MAID, Protestant, with good references; City; is a good hair-dresser and a neat seamstress. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH maid and seamstress, with good references; is accustomed to travel. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., the Fifth Avenue French Office.

CLOTHING. CLOTHING.

SURVIVORS' SALE.

70,000 DOLLARS' WORTH

OF SEASONABLE

MEN'S AND BOYS' FINE CLOTHING!

TO BE SOLD AT 20 TO 30 PER CENT. BELOW COST OF MANUFACTURE.

In consequence of the death of our Mr. Lacy we find it necessary to REALIZE UPON ALL OUR ASSETS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

SURVIVORS

LACY & CO.,

NO. 826 BROADWAY, NORTH-EAST CORNER 12TH ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; excellent references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing; fluting, by scissors or machine; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 32 East 40th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant American girl as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City reference; City or country. Call at 106 6th av., over blue store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington place.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress; no objection going up stairs two last days a week; has best of reference. Can be seen over the baker's, No. 543 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; country preferred; best of reference. Call for two days at 166 East 28th st., over the shoe store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS washing to do at her own house, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 114 Baxter st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS LAUNdress in a private family; good reference. Apply at No. 437 West 17th st., third floor, rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in a permanent situation, with best of City references. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as superior laundress; can do French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work; very best City testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

NURSE, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, or Chamber-maid.—By a very respectable young woman, highly recommended, as experienced nurse for infants or grown children, or invalids; good seamstress, operator, and dress-maker; sober, honest, very capable, kind and attentive to all; country or City. Call at No. 309 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY Protestant woman, as infant's nurse, or growing children; can do plain sewing; has many years' experience caring children; has years' City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 266 West 34th st., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS NURSE; understands the care of an infant from birth; would take care of growing children and do chamber-work; is neat and tidy; has best City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, tidy girl who is careful and attentive to children; is a good plain seamstress, and a willing, obliging girl; can furnish satisfactory City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A situation for a young woman as nurse and seamstress; is willing to assist in chamber-work, if required; can give the best of reference. Can be seen from 10 till 1 o'clock Friday and Saturday at No. 340 West 23d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant German young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT WOMAN AS infant's nurse, or to take care of grown children and do any other domestic duties required; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, TO TAKE the entire charge of a young baby; is experienced; first-class references; no objection to the country. Address S. S., No. 1,502 Broadway.

NURSE—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO WELSH girls; the one as nurse or seamstress, and the other as first-class chamber-maid; reference given. Apply at No. 215 East 25th st., for two days.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE; CAN SPEAK German and English; in a small family; the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 391 8th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse, who is thoroughly capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 109 East 25th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT INFANT'S NURSE, either for City or country, in a first-class family; has the best of references, and for several years. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a growing child and sew or help with chamber-work; best City reference. Apply at No. 231 East 54th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE with the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French office.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 166 East 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY HIGHLY RECOMMENDED German girl, as nurse or chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 93 Houston st., near Bowery.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED young woman; over seven years' reference from her last place. Apply for two days at 25 West 9th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS SEAMstress; will assist with washing or chamber-work; good reference. Call at 10 o'clock at No. 437 West 17th st., third floor, rear.

SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for her seamstress, a German, with a family going to Europe for the Summer. Inquire at No. 14 West 10th st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress, or chamber-work and waiting in a small family; is willing and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, and salad dressings perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has four years' City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT German girl, as first-class waitress in a private family; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands silver and salads; has good references and is experienced; in a private family. Address W. W., No. 1,502 Broadway.

WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two Protestant girls, (sisters;) one as waitress, and the other as chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 76 2d av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A FRENCH BOY, SEVENTEEN YEARS OF age, recently landed, is anxious to find employment in a store, hotel, or private family; neat; willing to make himself useful in any capacity; good references; moderate wages. Inquire at No. 309 4th av., Bookham's new office.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO VISIT EUROPE will execute any commissions intrusted to him with care and fidelity; best of references. Address C. P. S., No. 3 Jefferson st., Brooklyn.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN WISHES A SITUATION in an importing or wholesale house, to make himself useful; writes a fair hand; good references. Address C. A. A., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

BUTLER.—BY A FRENCHMAN SPEAKING GOOD English; first-class City references; no objection to the country. Address C. T., No. 165 West 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT; thoroughly understands his business; has lived with best English families; can train young horses to saddle or harness; can furnish first-class City reference. Address or call J. F., at Brewster & Co.'s, corner 5th av. and 14th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUrope wishes a situation for his coachman who is first class in every respect; well acquainted with the City; is sober, industrious, and thorough, and I can feel confident in recommending him as such. Address D. D., No. 866 6th av.

COACHMAN—COOK.—IN COUNTRY, BY A REspectable man and wife; man is a good coachman and plain gardener; can milk or make himself otherwise useful; wife is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, or would do general house-work; no family. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE desires a situation for his coachman, who has been with him upward of two years, and is a steady, reliable man. Apply at private stable, No. 162 West 56th st., between 6th and 7th avs., or address M. D., Box No. 469 Post Office, New-York.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBtain a situation for his coachman, who is a first-class man in every respect; is strictly temperate and obliging; an excellent driver, and willing to make himself generally useful; highly recommended. Call on or address John, No. 46 West 51st st., present employer.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN as coachman; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; will make himself useful; six years' excellent reference; country preferred. Address P. F., Box No. 71 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN AGED TWENTY-THREE years, who is a good driver and groom, and can wait on table, tend and build fires, sweep walks, clean boots, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED twenty-one years, who can take care of horses, carriages, and harness, milk, mow lawn, repair roads, assist in garden, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman lately landed, as coachman and groom in a respectable family; has first-class testimonial from late employer. Address R. J. G., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A single man; understands his business perfectly in every respect; would be found trustworthy and obliging; can give good City and country references. Address J. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, (ENGlish;) married; no incumbrance; City reference. Address T. K., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, or call at Mr. Campbell's, saddler, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business; in City or country; best City reference from last employer. Address J., Box No. 92 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN; four years first-class references; City or country. Address H. Z., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (DANE,) AS coachman and gardener. Address W. Bage, No. 347 West 26th st., top floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN CITY OR country; thoroughly understands his business. Address T. B., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man as coachman and groom; can come well recommended by his last employer. Call at stable, No. 21 West 22d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; has very small family; understands his business; thoroughly faithful, honest, sober, and industrious; willing and obliging; eight years' good reference. Address B., for two days, Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; has the best reference from his last employers; City or country; is not afraid of work. Address J. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

DRIVER.—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN AS DRIVER; has had City experience; no objection to country. Address Store, No. 14 Franklin st., near Centre.

FARM HAND, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED thirty-five years, who can do all kinds of farm-work, drive oxen and horses, milk, plow, do plain gardening, care cattle, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 11th st., corner 6th av.

FOOTMAN AND WAITER.—BY A PROTESTant man, twenty-one years of age, who is active as steward and footman; can also wait on table, tend door, &c.; best old country recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL man; understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, the propagation of plants, and landscaping in all its branches; first-class reference. Call or address at present employer's, No. 406 Clinton st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GARDENER, French, not long in this country, (speaks English,) in the country; understands his profession in all its branches; hot-house, flowers, graperies, landscape gardening, &c.; good testimonials. Inquire at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German, on a gentleman's place, as gardener; is a good flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses; can milk; has the best of references. Address Henry, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO CHILdren, aged thirty, to take full charge of a gentleman's place; will be found capable, temperate, honest, and industrious; two years' best City reference from last place. Address Joseph K., No. 305 East 36th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH; understands greenhouses, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and willing to make himself useful; three years' good reference from last employer. Address R. C., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THORoughly understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; will take care of horse if required; will make himself useful; five years' best City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, who understands his business in all its branches; wages no object; has twenty-five years' of recommendation from last employer. Address, for three days, A. H., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS HIS PROFESSION in all its various branches, hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, fruit, flowers, vegetables; understands landscaping on the old English plan; credentials first class. Address Practical Gardener, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, A North German; understands gardening and farming perfectly; grafting in all its branches, and taking care of horses. Call or address No. 14 Franklin st., near Centre, grocery store.

GROOM, &c.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, WITH a gentleman in the country; he is a good driver and first-class groom; good milker; willing and obliging; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 117 West 37th st., private stable.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM; IS A good driver; or as groom and footman; is sober, willing, and obliging; good reference. Address T. D., Box No. 41 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

JANITOR.—BY AN EXPERIENCED JANITOR, ACcustomed to the care of French flats; best City reference. Address Janitor, Box No. 14 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS PORTER IN A store or to assist in tending bar; would hire on easy terms and make himself useful at anything. Call or address for two days, J. M. W., No. 1,418 3d av., between 80th and 81st sts.

PORTER.—BY A COLORED MAN, AS PORTER, OR to run of errands; best of reference. Address for one month E. Norris, No. 118 West Houston st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A CHINAMAN, TO BE GENerally useful in various ways; is a thorough good waiter in hotel or private house; City or country any distance; has several years' reference; wages no object. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

USEFUL MAN, GROOM, &c.—COOK, Washer, and Ironer—By a German and wife, aged twenty-five years; man is a good stableman; also can care cattle, milk, &c.; wife is a first-class cook, and a good laundress; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

VALET AND TRAVELING SERVANT.—A young man, twenty-three years of age, wishes to meet with a family or single gentleman going to Europe; knows the Continent well, and speaks the different languages; he has had three years' experience, and can furnish very good references from this City and abroad. Address R. G., Box No. 87 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

VALET.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS VALET, OR TO travel with an invalid gentleman; has had many years' experience; best of references. Address A. P., No. 1 Strong place, Boston, Mass.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EFFICIENT French waiter, who understands his business thoroughly, and has unexceptionable City references; speaks English perfectly. Address W. D., No. 789 6th av., (locksmith's store.)

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly, having served in good families; has from two to six years' City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waiter, in a private family; no objection to the country; excellent reference from present employer. Address for two days J. B., Box No. 43 Up-town *Times* Office, 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT WAITER, TWENty-five years of age, in a private family; good City reference. Address P. H., Box No. 29 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITer. Can be seen at present employer's, now going to Europe. Call at No. 68 West 37th st.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A FIRST-CLASS French waiter; speaks English; good education; is thoroughly efficient in every respect; best City reference. Address D. E., No. 8 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS MAN, AS WAITER; COMpetent in every particular; very best City reference from last employer; disengaged on account of family leaving for Europe. Can be seen at present place, T. Duvelus, No. 60 5th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man who understands the hotel and restaurant business; is also a good cook and confectioner; is willing to make himself useful in any part of the business; undoubted references as to ability, honesty, and sobriety. Address B. C., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A THOROUGH, TIDY WOMAN, AS chamber-maid and seamstress, and to take care of one child, between one and two years old; also, good plain cook, who will assist with washing; only City references taken. Apply at No. 78 Clinton place, between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK; ALSO A waitress, in a family where a few boarders are taken; reference required. Apply at 61 West 17th st.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The continuation and closing-out sale of the Mott estate property at the Exchange, yesterday, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, again drew out a large attendance of investors and others, and the balance of the lots, some seventy in number, were all disposed of at good figures, although the prices averaged a little lower than those realized last week. A detailed report of the sales, with names of purchasers, is appended. The same auctioneers also sold at public auction four full lots on Tenth avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first street, for $3,350 each, to A. C. Dowdney. In addition to the above auctions, the following business was transacted by other auctioneers:

Lespinasse & Friedman sold at public auction the three-story and basement brick and brown-stone house, 24 by 48, with lot 73.10 feet deep, No. 364 West Twenty-third street, south side, 51.10 feet east of Ninth avenue, to Moses B. Taylor, for $19,650.

Dingee, Porter & Co. sold also at public auction a four-story and basement Nova Scotia-stone-front house, 20 by 50, with lot 99.11 feet deep, situate on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 80 feet west of Seventh avenue, to Adam Finck, for $14,000. The same firm also offered at public auction four four-story brick tenement-houses and lots on One Hundred and Fifteenth street, 150 feet west of First avenue, two of which were knocked down at $11,900 each, but not sold, and the other two withdrawn. The sale of eight lots on Washington avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Seventieth street, Morrisania, was adjourned to Tuesday of next week.

Wm. Kennelly adjourned the legal sale of two houses and lots on West Forty-second street, west of Ninth avenue, to the 14th inst.

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction a farm of twenty-eight acres of land, with farm buildings, &c., thereon, located at Sing Sing, Westchester County, known as the "Miller Farm," for $5,208, or at the rate of $186 per acre. The purchaser of the property was Peter Daly. Nothing further worthy report occurred.

C. S. Peck & Co. report the sale at private contract of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 25 by 60, with lot 100 feet deep, on Lexington avenue, south-east corner of Fifty-second street, owned by Wm. F. Howe, for $42,500; also, the sale of the residence of the late Thomas P. Way, located at Astoria, Long Island, for $30,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Avery T. Brown, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 110.11 by 295, on First avenue, south-east corner of Ninety-seventh street, with right to land under water in front of plot; also similar sale, Wm. S. Hascall, Esq., Referee, of a lot twenty-five feet front on Smeeman street, north side, one hundred feet west of Morris avenue, Mott Haven.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick stable with lot 25 by 100, No. 134 West Forty-ninth street, south side, 450 feet west of Sixth avenue; building nearly covers lot.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of three houses, with lots each 17.6 by 102.2, on East Seventy-eighth street, south side, 212.6 feet east of Second avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, MAY 7.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

(Mott Estate.)

6 lots, Nos. 122 to 127, West 95th st., s. s., 89.9 ft. e. of Riverside Boulevard, each 25x100.8; W. A. Bigelow, $3,175 each $19,050
6 lots, Nos. 116 to 121, West 95th st., s. s., adjoining above, each same size; B. Fellman, $3,075 each 18,450
4 lots, Nos. 112 to 115, West 95th st., s. s., adjoining above, each same size; same buyer, $3,350 each 13,400
1 lot, No. 128, Riverside Boulevard, n. e. corner of 95th st., 27.2x about 119; L. Friedman 11,000
3 lots, Nos. 129, 130, and 131, Riverside Boulevard, e. s., adjoining above, each 27.2x about 108; S. N. Schaffer, $8,050 each 24,140
1 lot, No. 132, Riverside Boulevard, e. s., adjoining above, 27.2x about 128; E. S. Higgins 8,950
2 lots, Nos. 133 and 134, Riverside Boulevard, e. s., adjoining above, each 27.2x about 112; same buyer, $7,750 each 15,500
1 lot, No. 135, Riverside Boulevard, s. e. corner of 96th st., adjoining above, 27.2x about 97; same buyer 10,850
1 lot, No. 136 West 95th st., n. s., 123 ft. e. of Riverside Boulevard, 25x75.6; S. N. Schaffer 3,900
1 lot, No. 137 West 95th st., n. s., adjoining above, 25x108; Matthew Ray 3,700
1 lot, No. 138 West 95th st., n. s., adjoining above, same size; E. S. Higgins 3,300
1 lot, No. 139 West 95th st., n. s., adjoining above, same size; same buyer 3,500
3 lots, Nos. 140, 141, and 142 West 95th st., n. s., adjoining above, each same size; A. Bornheimer, $3,575 each 10,725
2 lots, Nos. 143 and 144 West 95th st., n. s., adjoining above, each same size; same buyer, $3,300 each 6,600
3 lots, Nos. 145, 146, and 147 West 95th st., n. s., adjoining above, each same size; E. S. Higgins, $3,300 each 9,900
3 lots, Nos. 148, 149, and 150 West 95th st., n. s., adjoining above, each same size; same buyer, $3,100 each 9,300
1 gore lot, No. 151 West 95th st., n. s., adjoining above, 24.7x100.8x6.6x102.4; same buyer 2,050
1 lot, No. 164 West 96th st., s. s., 91.8 ft. e. of Riverside Boulevard, 25x100.8; E. S. Higgins 6,400
1 lot, No. 163 West 96th st., s. s., adjoining above, same size; A. Bornheimer 5,100
2 lots, Nos. 162 and 161 West 96th st., s. s., adjoining above, each same size; same buyer, $4,500 each 9,000
3 lots, Nos. 160, 159, and 158 West 96th st., s. s., adjoining above, each same size; same buyer, $4,100 each 12,300
3 lots, Nos. 157, 156, and 155 West 96th st., s. s., adjoining above, each same size; E. S. Higgins, $4,100 each 12,300
2 lots, Nos. 154 and 153 West 96th st., s. s., adjoining above, each same size; same buyer, $4,225 each 8,450
1 gore lot, No. 152 West 96th st., s. s., adjoining above, 13.5x100.8x31.6x102.4; same buyer 3,300
1 water lot, No. 165 12th av., s. w. corner of 96th st., 25.2x100; E. S. Higgins 4,100
5 water lots, Nos. 166 to 170 12th av., w. s., 25.2 ft. s. of 96th st., adjoining above, each same size; same buyer, $2,725 each 13,625
1 water lot, No. 171 12th av., w. s., adjoining above, same size; same buyer 2,300
1 water plot, No. 172 12th av., n. w. corner 95th st., adjoining above, same size; same buyer 2,800
1 water lot, No. 173 12th av., s. w. corner 95th st., 25.2x100; H. A. Sweet 2,550
6 water lots, Nos. 174 to 179 12th av., west side, adjoining above, each same size; same buyer; $1,500 each 9,000
1 water lot, No. 180 12th av., n. w. corner 94th st., adjoining above, same size; same buyer 2,200
1 water lot, No. 181 12th av., s. w. corner 94th st., 25.2x100; John H. Power 1,800
1 water lot, No. 182 12th av., w. s., adjoining above, 30.5x100; S. Wittemore 1,500

On Another Account.

4 lots, 10th av., s. w. corner of 121st st., together, in size 100.11x100, $3,360 each $13,340

By Lespinasse & Friedman.

1 three-story and basement brick and brown-stone house and lot, No. 364 West 23d st., s. s., 51.10 ft. e. of 9th av., lot 24x73.10, house 48 ft. deep $19,650

By Dingee, Porter & Co.

1 four-story and basement Nova Scotia-stone front house and lot, West 127th st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 7th av., lot 20x99.11, house 50 ft. deep $14,000

BROOKLYN.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

(Mott Estate.)

1 plot, Montgomery st., corner of Albany av., 63.9x104.10x39.1x117.3 .... $725

SING SING, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 farm containing 28 acres, on turnpike 1¼ miles from railroad depot, known as the "Miller farm," $186 per acre $5,208

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

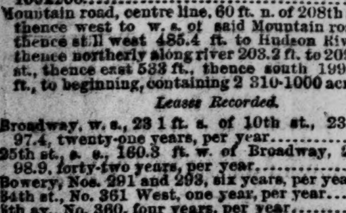
Wednesday, May 6.

Clinton st., No. 151, w. s., 148.11 ft. n. of Grand st., 24.7x100.1 .... $10,000
Liberty st., No. 2, s. w. s., 121.6 ft. s. e. of William st., 30x76.3 30,000
Platt st., No. 26, s. s., gore lot, 86.6x153x84.9 12,000
Ridge st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Delancey st., 25x50 4,200
West st., e. s., 41 ft. s. of Hammond st., 23x29 10,000
Same property, half part 2,500
19th st., s. s., 266 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x92 13,250
27th st., No. 424 West, s. s., 475 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x½ block 4,000
87th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9 9,666
41st st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x98.9 12,000
43d st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.5 5,500
49th st., n. s., 143.9 ft. e. of 5th av., 18.9x100.5 39,000
49th st., n. s., 130.8 ft. w. of 9th av., 18.11x100.5 7,000
97th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th av., 75x100.11 15,000
110th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Boulevard, (11th av.,) 25x99.11 5,525
127th st., s. s., 166.3 ft. w. of 5th av., 18.9x99.11 18,000
143d st., s. s., 575 ft. e. of Willis av., 25x100, Morrisania 1,100
Fairmount av., lot No. 28, map of Morrisania, 100x200 3,000
Mountain road, centre line, 60 ft. n. of 208th st., thence west to w. s. of said Mountain road, thence still west 485.4 ft. to Hudson River, thence northerly along river 203.2 ft. to 209th st., thence east 533 ft., thence south 199.11 ft., to beginning, containing 2 310-1000 acres 15,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, w. s., 23 1 ft. s. of 10th st., 23.1x97.4, twenty-one years, per year $3,250
25th st., s. s., 160.3 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x98.9, forty-two years, per year 1,200
Bowery, Nos. 291 and 293, six years, per year 20,400
34th st., No. 361 West, one year, per year 3,000
8th av., No. 360, four years, per year 1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.



FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND, situated in the central part of the City, embracing about one acre. See diagram. Apply to SAMUEL WILLETS, No. 303 Pearl st.

HARLEM.—FOR SALE—COTTAGES, BRICK AND brown-stone dwellings near boat and cars. F. REEBER, 124th st. and 3d av., Savings Bank Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT $10 MONTHLY OR $200 DOWN AND BALance in three years, (suit yourself,) a Flushing Park lot; prices from $600 to $900, which include elegant shade and ornamental trees, stone sidewalks, excellent schools and church privileges, (10 churches,) fine boating and fishing, splendid drives; seven railroad depots; 120 trains daily, from 5 A. M. till 12:15 P. M.; fare, 8 cents. Take James Slip Ferry at foot Chambers st., or Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and go to HITCHCOCK'S Land office, opposite Main Street Depot, in Flushing, or call for map at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, on 3d av., corner 26th st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS.—For sale to close an estate, a very desirable estate of 950 acres, located in Burlington County, bordering on Ocean County, N. J. adjacent to the most productive lands in the State. Excellent mill building and water power, thirteen tenant-houses, store, and mansion-house, with grounds and lawn handsomely laid out and shaded. From 80 to 100 acres under high state of cultivation. Handsome two-story frame dwelling and out-buildings, fine barn, coopers' and blacksmiths' shops, two storage-houses, &c. Location perfectly healthy and convenient to railroad. HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine st.

$50 MONTHLY WILL ENABLE YOU TO BUY AN elegant French roof dwelling, with thirteen rooms, five minutes' walk from depot, at Flushing, or pay $500 down and balance in five years. Why throw away money for rent when what you now pay will enable you to own your home? Ten churches, excellent schools, sewerage, gas, and water; 120 trains daily, fare eight cents. Call and examine photograph views at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, 3d av., corner 26th st.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN.—LARGE FORTUNE IN A few years. For sale 50 or 100 acres, one and a half hours from New-York; the most desirable large piece of real estate in its suburbs, unincumbered; a frontage of 6,000 feet, wide avenues, all suitable for building sites; cultivated ground, beautiful views, running streams of pure water. Price low and easy terms, for cash or mortgage, or desirable improved City property taken in part payment. B. F. SMALL, 98 Liberty st.

RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—FOR SALE or to let by the year or season, a dwelling-house, beautifully situated on the boulevard, about ten minutes' walk from the New-Haven Railroad Station at Harrison; the grounds, ornamentally laid out, contain a great variety of fruit-trees, graperies, greenhouse, and spacious stables; the house has drawing-rooms, library, bath-rooms, &c.; price low; terms easy. Apply to C. MINOR & L. R. JAQUES, No. 25 Chambers st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at the head of Winthrop Cove, at New-London, Conn., consisting of a fine, commodious residence, six acres, beautifully shaded with many large old trees; out-buildings, numerous and first class; on the property are a lake, waterfall and mill. Price $35,000; or for the mansion, out-buildings, and lawn, $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A BEAUTIFUL SITE ON THE HUDSON, at Tarrytown; a modern-built brick house, with every improvement; piazzas surround the house with magnificent views, fine lawn, and fruit of all kinds, together with coach-house and groom's room; will be sold low with immediate possession. JOHN C. GRAFF, No. 294 Broadway.

ON THE HUDSON—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT and farm of 334 acres; stone mansion, commanding fine river and mountain views; stone tenant house, gardener's cottage, and other out-buildings; the place will be sold as a whole or subdivided, cheap for cash, or exchange for City property on a cash basis. JACOB SHARPE, No. 149 Broadway.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE completely furnished, will be sold for less than $20,000, or leased for a term of years; water, furnace, gas; superior sea-bathing; two hours distant by rail. See photographs and particulars at office D. H. ANTHONY, No. 58 William, near Wall st.

FOR SALE—AT DUNDEE LAKE, PATERSON; house new; three-story Mansard, slate roof; all modern improvements; ground high and dry, overlooking the lake; at the station, with frequent trains, and low commutation; terms easy. H. WATKINS, No. 96 Liberty st.

ON THE SOUND.—A CHARMING RURAL SPOT, good soil, location healthful, inexhaustible supply of good, pure water, for sale; choice stock; horses, carriages, farming utensils, house furniture; boating, yachting, game, and wild fowl abundant. X. Y. Z., Box No. 1,397 Post Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, SALE OR RENT, furnished and unfurnished. Also desirable property to exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Office hours, 1 to 3.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—HAMILTON & WALLIS offer full variety property for sale and rent, furnished or unfurnished. Offices opposite Orange Depot and No. 30 Pine st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NYACK, TO CLOSE OUT an estate, four acres of land with house; 240 feet river front. Inquire of D. J. BLAUVELT, Nyack, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE country seat of N. P. Bailey, on Fordham Heights, for the past eight years occupied by William C. Wetmore, Esq.; the grounds are extensive, and command beautiful views of the Harlem and North Rivers; a large mansion with all the modern conveniences, including water and gas; gate-house, stable and carriage-house, greenhouse and grapery; large garden, well stocked with all varieties of fruits; one mile from Fordham Depot, on Harlem Railroad, half a mile from King's Bridge Depot, on Hudson River Railroad, and half a mile from steam-boat landing on Harlem River. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET AT BEDFORD—A FURNISHED STONE cottage, containing a large drawing-room and dining-room, six bedrooms, five servants' rooms; piazza on two sides of the house; stables and carriage-house; grapery and vegetable garden; house stands on high land; very beautiful and extensive view, large lawn, fine old trees; the place adjoins the farm of John Jay, Esq.; one hour and twenty minutes to Katonah Station by express trains Harlem Railroad. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED, A LARGE MANsion-house, with carriage-house, stables, &c., and seven acres of land, with fine kitchen garden, great abundance of fruits, and flowers of all kinds, within five minutes' drive of the depot at Port Chester, and one hour from 42d st.; splendid view of the Sound; immediate possession; this is one of the very choicest residences on the Sound. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, No. 272 Bowery.

TO LET—ON THE PALISADES, SEVEN MILES from City Hall, a beautiful residence with all modern improvements, eighteen rooms, furnished; commanding views of the Hudson, New-York, and Long Island; large grounds, with an abundance of all kinds of fruit; owner going to Europe for two years. Apply to A. RUSCH, No. 94 Grand st., or on the premises at Pleasant Valley. Take steamer Pleasant Valley, foot of Canal st., 10, 2, and 5 o'clock.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, OR LONGER IF desired, a country seat on the Hudson, two and a half miles south of Newburg, and five from West Point. For health, beauty, and location it is unsurpassed on the river; house large and furnished; stable, garden, fruit, ice-house, extensive pleasure-grounds, beach, &c. Also for sale. Apply to VERPLANCK BROS., No. 92 Chambers st., New-York.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.

To let for five or twelve months at $300 per month, or $2,500 per year, the home of the subscriber, furnished; garden, fruit, &c.; a reliable man; horses, carriages, and cow, if wanted. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, for the Summer or year, a fully furnished house, with one acre of ground attached; house has five bedrooms, parlor, library, and dining-room, gas, and water; five minutes' walk of ferry. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 56 Exchange place.

RYE, N. Y.—TO RENT, FULLY FURNISHED, A large and elegant mansion, (twenty rooms,) seven acres in garden, beautiful lawn, abundance of handsome shade and fruit trees, coach-house, stable, and other outbuildings; close to depot. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

INWOOD—FORTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM DEY ST., 100 yards form Hudson River Railroad Depot; to let, a cottage, two stories and basement, gas, water, and in good condition; very convenient and desirable. Rent very low to a good tenant. Apply to PHALON & SLOAN, No. 31 East 17th st., Union square, New-York.

TO LET AT INWOOD (CITY,) TWO minutes' walk from depot, a fine house, thirteen rooms, fine garden, stable, and out-buildings; fine river view and front; forty lots. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

AT ORANGE, N. J., SIX ROOMS IN A PLEASant furnished house, with modern conveniences, to rent. Apply to L. F. HASKELL, No. 39 Nassau st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOUR MONTHS from middle of June, near Young Men's Christian Association building. Address, with name, C., Post Office Box No. 3,699.

HARLEM.—RENTS REDUCED—COTTAGES, BRICK and brown-stone dwelling, near boat and cars. open till 9 P. M. F. REEBER, 124th st. and 3d av.

TO LET—A NEAT THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP brown-stone house near Park av.; rent, $1,600. HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

ELIGIBLE OFFICES TO LET IN THE FINE MARBLE BUILDING

24 PARK PLACE and 19 BARCLAY ST., right in the heart of the City, near to Broadway and the new Post Office.

Finished in modern style, with all conveniences, STEAM HEAT, ELEVATOR, &c., &c.

Suitable for BANKERS, INSURANCE CO.'S, LAWYERS, &c.

Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO RENT IN BIBLE HOUSE—ASTOR PLACE, 3d and 4th avs., between 8th and 9th sts., store on Astor place, 42x18. Also, offices on second and third stories. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society.

TO RENT FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—A splendid corner store, junction of Broadway and 6th av.; suitable for any business, liquors excepted. HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WILL TAKE conscientious care of any house that may be intrusted to them during the absence of the owner; highest testimonials given. Address L. Y., Box No. 129 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NEVER SINCE THE CREATION OF THE world has there been such an opportunity to secure WONDERFUL BARGAINS as will be afforded at the great foreclosure sale of 1,500 lots on the Morrison Farm, Fort Hamilton, next TUESDAY, MAY 12.

Sale will be made by JERE. JOHNSON, JR., in his auction-rooms, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn, where maps can be had.

Maps also at No. 21 Park row.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INS. CO. OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH, G. B.

REMOVAL.

BRANCH OFFICE for the United States to NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST., N. Y.

Paid up and subscribed Capital	$10,000,000
Fire Reserve and Surplus	3,700,000
Life Assets and Annuities	12,750,000
Cash Assets held by United States Branch	1,600,000

Fire and Life assets are entirely distinct, and one not liable for the other.

DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK.

SOLON HUMPHREYS, Esq., Chairman, of E. D. Morgan & Co.
EGISTO P. FABBRI, Esq...of Fabbri & Chauncey.
DAVID DOWS, Esq.........of David Dows & Co.
S. B. CHITTENDEN, Esq...of S. B. Chittenden & Co.
CHAS. H. DABNEY, Esq...of late Dabney, Morgan & Co.
THEO. ROOSEVELT, Esq...of Roosevelt & Son.
EZRA WHITE.

Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., Bankers.

EZRA WHITE, CHAS. E. WHITE, SAM. P. BLAGDEN, } Managers.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 P. M. of the 2d of May until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 20th of May.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 25, 1874.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL, RAILROAD & IRON COMPANY.—For sale—$137,000—Receivers' certificates, second series, dated 8th May, inst., payable one year from date, with ten per cent. interest; authorized by order of the United States Circuit Court for Eastern District of Michigan to reimburse expense of completing the canal.

Proposals for purchase of the above certificates will be received by the undersigned until the 18th May, inst., at noon, at his office, No. 90 Broadway, where the order of court may be seen and other particulars, if any, may be learned.

ISAAC H. KNOX, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1874.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater,
José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova,
John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.

JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall st., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 4th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 4th of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND STATES DESIRING to consolidate their debts and to obtain funds on new loans, can make exceedingly favorable arrangements by addressing

FINANCIER, Post Office Box No. 3,949, New-York.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of managers and for other business will be held at the office of the company No. 71 Broadway, on Tuesday, 12th of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 13. By order of the board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CENtral Vermont Railroad Company are hereby notified to meet at their office in St. Albans, Vt., on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for the purpose of electing Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them at said meeting.

By order of the President.

GEORGE NICHOLS, Clerk.

ST. ALBANS, April 16, 1874.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for fifteen Directors of said company, for the then ensuing year, and for two Inspectors of Election for 1875.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 2 to June 2, 1874.—Dated April 28, 1874.

JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, President.

O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, ROOMS NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and standing committees of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held at the Rooms of the Board, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 18th day of May inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 4, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of May inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books of the company will be closed after the 13th inst. until the 2d day of June next.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 4, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company, for the election of Trustees and such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, No. 152 Broadway, on THURSDAY, May 14, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M. HUGH N. CAMP, Secretary.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE SEVEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS. For sale by WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

RAILROAD BONDS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1874.

THE TREASURER AND CONTROLLER GENERAL OF SOUTH CAROLINA are in New-York for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the execution of the Funding Law passed at the last session of the Legislature of that State. They will be pleased to meet the bondholders of the State at their room, No. 5 Astor House, from 11 to 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of imparting any information that may be desired.

The interest on the bonds funded, due July 1, 1874, will be paid at the State Treasury, Columbia, S. C., and National Park Bank, New-York.

N. Y. and Oswego Midland Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

Report and papers to sign are now ready at the office of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York. Bondholders will please sign at once.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, May 4, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, properly indorsed, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, P. M., FRIDAY, 15th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of

$200,000 Permanent Water Loan due 1904 and 1910.
$200,000 Assessment and Sewerage Bonds due 1877.

Proposals must state the price offered in addition to accrued interest.

The Controller reserves the right to reject bids not considered to the interest of the City.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

LAKE SHORE RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS and stockholders will find in THE FINANCIER, ready at noon TO-DAY, the report presented at the annual meeting at Cleveland last Wednesday. THE FINANCIER also contains all the investment and financial news of the week. Should be in the hands of bankers, investors, and business men. Published Saturdays at $5 per annum, 15c. per copy. Office No. 71 Broadway.

THE MAJOR AND KNAPP ENGRAVING, MANUFACTURING AND LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held on MONDAY, May 18, 1874, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 56 Park place, New-York City.

J. JUDSON SMITH, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY and NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY'S STOCK bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE STOCK and PACIFIC INSURANCE SCRIP bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds bought by BOUND & CO., No. 52 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1874.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

NOTICE.

The scrip coupon due May 1, 1874, on the gold scrip of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company, will be paid on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, from and after that date. JOHN F. ELY, Treasurer of Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 4, 1874.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after June 1 proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York. The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d June.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE OF taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.

CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS

are the most beautiful *in* style *and* perfect *in* tone ever made. *The* CONCERTO STOP *is the* best ever placed in any Organ. *It is produced by an* extra set *of* reeds, peculiarly voiced, *the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms Liberal.*

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WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS *have* great power *and a* fine singing tone, *with* all modern improvements, *and are the* BEST PIANOS MADE. These Organs *and* Pianos *are* warranted *for* six years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash *or* part cash *and* balance *in* monthly payments. Second-hand instruments taken *in* exchange. Pianos and Organs to let at low prices. AGENTS WANTED *in* every County *in the* U. S. *and* Canada. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.*

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(Established A. D. 1850,)

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PUBLISHER & IMPORTER OF MUSIC

FORMERLY AT NO. 820 BROADWAY,

Has removed since May 1, to

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Known for forty-five years the best. Buy direct from the manufactory and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, upward.

RAVEN & CO., Ware-rooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, by B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Nos. 119 and 121 West 45th st., in the City of New-York, the contents of a LIVERY STABLE, consisting of horses, coaches, light wagons, harness, stable fixtures, &c. Also the unexpired term of the lease of the above-described premises, with the buildings thereon erected, comprising a part of the effects of John O'Neill, deceased.

ISAAC DAYTON, Esq., Public Administrator.

Dated New-York, May 5, 1874.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND bridles, suitable for all purposes, at extremely low prices, also horse-blankets, linen sheets, lap robes, halters, whips, spurs, brushes, and everything in the horse-furnishing line, cheap for cash.

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ARMY WAGONS, CARTS, TENTS, BLANKETS, mule collars, harness, McClellan saddles, waterproof, wagon, truck and horse covers, shoes, clothing. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt st., near Greenwich.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—CLARENCE, phaeton, and coupé, by Brewster & Co., of Broome st.; all modern and in good order; owner going abroad. Inquire of JOHN ROBINSON, No. 139 East 24th st.

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A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN WEST 49th st., near 5th av., would take a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, giving them two very nice rooms on third floor, with an elegant parlor if required, for a reasonable price. Address, with name, Box No. 2,793 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY—OWNING A HOUSE IN Brooklyn, near to ferries, in excellent neighborhood, have two rooms well furnished to let with board; house has all modern conveniences; is roomy and pleasant; family small. Address HOME COMFORTS, West-side Times Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

ROOM TO LET—IN A QUIET NEIGHBORHOOD IN the Ninth Ward, to a middle-aged single gentleman, without board, a furnished back parlor. Address M. B., Box No. 186 Times Office, stating where an interview may be had.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SECOND floor to rent in private family, 31st st., near 5th av., to two or more gentlemen, with first-class board; terms very moderate for the Summer; references exchanged. Address D., Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TWO NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; house and location first-class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS, NICELY furnished, with board, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives; unexceptionable references given and required. No. 17 West 37th st.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST., two doors from 5th av.

Rooms to let, with board, en suite or single.

NO. 13 WEST 26TH ST., OPPOSITE ST. James Hotel.—Furnished single room for gentlemen, without board; location most desirable; best references required and given.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO GENtlemen, can have desirable rooms, board, &c., at moderate terms, for the Summer, at No. 124 East 22d st. Call for a few days.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.

First door from 5th av., fine suites of rooms, elegantly furnished; can be had at once, with or without board; also single rooms; references.

A BEAUTIFUL SECOND FLOOR TO LET with board in first-class house, one block from Central Park, at a moderate price; will be furnished new to suit desirable party. No. 69 East 59th st.

BACK PARLOR WITH TWO EXTENSION rooms, unfurnished, suitable for light housekeeping; hot and cold water, closets, and other conveniences. No. 40 West 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A PLEASANT SECOND FLOOR—FOUR CONnecting rooms; desirable for Summer; also, large pleasant rooms on third floor; table unexceptionable; references. No. 147 West 45th st.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN HAVING A GENteel house, would like two gentlemen to board; a refined and quiet home; location desirable, between 8th and 9th avs. Address G., Box No. 161 Times Office.

AN UNUSUALLY COOL AND PLEASANT ROOM for two gentlemen, just vacated; good board and attendance, at No. 36 East 12th st., close to Broadway, west.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD, WITH well-furnished, sunny front rooms on second and third floors; hall room for gentleman; references. Terms moderate.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR, three rooms, bath, closets, &c.; private table or for gentlemen without board; also, single room without board.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.

Two large rooms, third floor, to rent, with board, to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; references.

LARGE ROOM, SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHed, to let to gentlemen only; references, No. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, without board, to gentlemen only, at No. 36 Irving place, opposite the Westminster Hotel.

TO LET—PARLOR AND BASEMENT, IN A GENteel family; house newly painted; location central. No. 47 East 18th st., near 4th av.

NO. 19 WEST 39TH ST.—TO LET WITH superior board, two rooms on second floor; references exchanged.

NO. 3 EAST 30TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—TO let—A handsomely-furnished second floor to two or three gentlemen, separately or together.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH Board.—Handsome room for two gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—ELEGANT COOL ROOMS TO let, with board, to families or single gentlemen.

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Tappan-Zee House,

(ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,)

NYACK—On-the-Hudson, New-York.

This *elegant* and *delightful* SUMMER RESORT will be opened for guests JUNE 20, having SPACIOUS EDIFICE, VILLA and COTTAGE, public and private tables, boating and bathing. No chills. No mosquitoes. For DIAGRAMS of rooms and terms, address L. D. MANSFIELD.

FOR SALE—AT EAST HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., two cottages, (recently built,) each containing ten rooms, with lawn and garden surrounding same equal to twelve City lots; they are finely situated, commanding views of the ocean from three sides, and are within five minutes' walk of the beach; cottages adjoining are owned and will be occupied during the season by the best families of New-York and Brooklyn; for Summer residence the town is unsurpassed, having excellent society, to which are added the natural attractions of fine surf bathing, fishing, pleasant drives, and entire freedom from mosquitoes.

Will be sold on easy terms.

Apply or address JOHN. F. TALMAGE, No. 109 Wall st., New York.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

BRESLIN, PURCELL & CO., Proprietors,

Will open June 1, at popular prices. $21 per week for June; $28 per week for July and August.

Rooms can be engaged at the Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, New-York City.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL

will be opened on June 4. Very reasonable terms offered to families. For particulars, address EDWARD COZZENS.

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Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in June; one of the best family resorts near New-York, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.

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BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN Springs, N. J.—This is one of the most popular Summer resorts in the country; scenery wild and picturesque; remarkably healthy; no mosquitoes; fine lawns and pleasure-grounds; all appointments first class.

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A FAMILY RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPE, groves, drives, gymnasium, &c. "Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind, A. D. 1852. Send stamp for "Tourist's Guide" to ROUND HILL HOTEL, Northampton, Mass.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J. —Now open for the reception of guests; twenty minutes from New-York; special rates made for early family trade. Address R. McMICHAEL, Proprietor.

A GENTLEMAN OPENS HIS COTTAGE AT Lake George immediately, and would arrange with two persons to share his home. Address MONTCALM, Box No. 4,944 Post Office.

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STAMFORD, CONN.

Large well-furnished rooms, excellent board; five minutes from depot; bathing and boating; stable accommodations. Inquire for Mrs. R. of real estate agent at depot.

MRS. NIBLO IS PREPARED TO ARRANGE with parties desiring board at Montclair, N. J.; house and grounds large and well shaded; plenty fruits and vegetables; accommodation for coachmen and horses; references exchanged. Apply at livery stable near depot.

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EVENT	HIPPODROME.	OF 1874
EVENT	HIPPODROME.	OF 1874
EVENT	HIPPODROME.	OF 1874
EVENT	HIPPODROME.	OF 1874
EVENT	HIPPODROME.	OF 1874
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EVENT	HIPPODROME.	OF 1874
EVENT	HIPPODROME.	OF 1874
EVENT		OF 1874
EVENT	GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS.	OF 1874
EVENT	BRILLIANT PAGEANTS!	OF 1874
EVENT	ROMAN CHARIOT RACES, CLAS-	OF 1874
EVENT	SIC AND EXCITING ARENIC	OF 1874
EVENT	CONTESTS.	OF 1874
EVENT	JEWELED ARMOR OF PRECIOUS	OF 1874
EVENT	STONES AND GORGEOUS	OF 1874
EVENT	PARAPHERNALIA.	OF 1874
EVENT	RECALL WITH HISTORIC TRUTH-	OF 1874
EVENT	FULNESS THE DAYS OF	OF 1874
EVENT	JULIUS CÆSAR!	OF 1874
EVENT		OF 1874
EVENT	The beautiful spectacle of	OF 1874
EVENT	TWENTY-ONE LIBERTY HORSES,	OF 1874
EVENT	representing the	OF 1874
EVENT	CORSO AT ROME	OF 1874
EVENT	during the GRAND CARNIVAL.	OF 1874
EVENT		OF 1874
EVENT	GRAND MENAGERIE	OF 1874

Opens at 1:30 and 7 P. M. Pageant in amphitheatre moves at 2:30 and 8 o'clock.

Afternoon exhibitions less crowded, while the entertainment equals in every respect that of the evening.

Reserved seats for orchestra and balcony can be purchased three days in advance at box office (open from 3 to 4) and at Millet & Co.'s No. 437 Broadway.

Sections D and E in orchestra, in front of Grand Stand, $1 50; orchestra, $1; balcony, 75 cents; family circle, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents. Private boxes seating four, $6.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

The management takes great pleasure in announcing the appearance for a limited number of nights of the CELEBRATED PRESTIDIGITATEUR, PROF. HERMANN, in a series of SOIREES MAGIQUES.

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uses no MECHANICAL APPARATUS, no CONFEDERATES, or PREARRANGED DUMMIES to PERFECT HIS ILLUSION.

All his wonderful acts are arranged and performed in full view of the entire audience.

POPULAR PRICES.

General admission, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50.
Proscenium boxes, $20 and $10.
Boxes, according to location, $8 and $6.
Family circle, 50 cents.

Seats now on sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the principal hotels and at the office at the Academy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. CUSHMAN.

MISS CHARLOTTE

CUSHMAN

SIXTH AND LAST READING,

on SATURDAY, May 9, at 2 o'clock.

PART I.—Selections from MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
PART II.—De Profundis........................Mrs. Browning.
The Charge of the Light Brigade.......Tennyson.
Kentucky Belle..........Constance F. Woolson.
Molly Carew..............................S. Lover.

Reserved seats, $1.

Tickets for sale at CARILLO'S stationery store, No. 825 Broadway, near 12th st., and at the Academy, after 12 o'clock on the day of the reading.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,

NO. 82 5TH AV.

FREE EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING.

CHOICE PAINTINGS, STATUARY, AND BRONZES, to be sold at auction

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, May 11, 12 and 13.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

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Broadway and 35th st.

THE GREAT STORM
THE GREAT STORM
THE GREAT STORM
Over LONDON.

Rain, hail, thunder, and lightning. NO UMBRELLAS WANTED. Two performances daily. Admission, $1.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THEO. THOMAS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 13, AT 8.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT OF THEO. THOMAS, SEVENTH SEASON OF HIS

Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts

AT CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Full particulars in future announcements.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. COMING SUNDAY.

THIRTEENTH COLOSSAL OPERATIC CONCERT.

MLLE. ILMA DI MURSKA,

and other great artists, including the entire famous DOWNING'S NINTH REGIMENT BAND, in a magnificent programme.

☞ The box-office is open every day from 8 to 4 for the sale of reserved seats. Admission, 50 cents. Secured chairs, 50 cents and $1 extra.

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FORTY-NINTH GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURES, NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING, corner 23d st. and 4th av. Admission, 25 cents.

WESTON.—AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.

WESTON. Commencing May 11.
WESTON. 500 miles in six days.
WESTON. 115 miles in 24 hours.
WESTON. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, No. 128 West 14th st.

May 11, and thereafter, the Museum will OPEN DAILY, (Sunday excepted,) from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Mondays free.

MEETINGS.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of the Law School of Columbia College, will be held at the Academy of Music, in 14th st., on Saturday, May 9, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on the members of the graduating class, and the annual prizes in the department of municipal law awarded.

An address will be delivered to the graduating class by Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, and to the Alumni by Thomas A. Jobs, Esq. A valedictory oration will also be delivered by Francis B. Daniels, of the Graduating Class.

F. A. P. BARNARD, L.L.D., President Columbia College.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN LABOR REFORM LEAGUE meets in Masonic Hall, 13th st., SUNDAY, May 10, at 10:30 A. M., 2:30 and 7:30 P. M.; also MONDAY, 11th, at 10:30 A. M., 2:30 and 7:30 P. M. S. P. Andrews, Wm. Houton, J. K. Ingalls, E. K. Heywood, and other speakers

LECTURES.

MISS MINNIE SWAYZE, THE LECTURER and reader, will appear at Association Hall TUESDAY EVENING, May 12. Subject—"Reform and Reformers." Miss S. E. Newman will preside at the organ. Reserved seats, $1, at Gurley's, 4th av. and 23d st.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 112 5th av., between 16th and 17th sts., (KNABE BUILDING.)

Herr ERNST EBERHARDT, General Director and Musical Director of Orchestral Department.

Mr. WM. K. BASSFORD, Director of Piano Department.

Signor GUISEPPE RIZZO, Director of Vocal Department.

All branches of vocal and instrumental (including orchestral) music and foreign languages will be fundamentally taught. The most thorough professors complete the staff of instructors. Circulars at the Conservatory. P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, remains open DAY and EVENING, all Summer.—Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., taught practically, as used in best business houses.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Established 1820. Summer term opens April 9. For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 252 Madison av.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher desires pupils; prepares for college, English or American; highest City reference. Address TEACHER, Box No. 59 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIence—desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY FOR THE Summer, for a lady and five young children and two nurses, and where no other boarders are taken preferred. Address, stating terms and full particulars, W., Box No. 692 Post Office, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8. Over at 11. Saturday matinee at 1:30 P. M.

Proprietor..............Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK.
Manager..................Mr. A. M. PALMER.

THIS WEEK,

151ST TO 158TH

Performances of Feuillet and Boucicault's most charming play,

LED ASTRAY,

now in the SIXTH MONTH of its UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS.

***, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, May 11, 12, and 13, positively last performances this season of Led Astray.

THURSDAY, May 14, first night of the MAGNIFICENT REVIVAL of Dumas' great play, CAMILLE,

(By kind permission of Miss Matilda Heron,) Which will be produced with new and appropriate music, scenery, furniture, and appointments, and cast to the full strength of the company, with Misses CLARA MORRIS, EMILY MESTAYER, KATE CLAXTON, MAUDE GRANGER, KATE HOLLAND, Messrs. CHARLES R. THORNE, Jr., JOHN PARSELLE, STUART ROBSON, McKEE RANKIN, CLAUDE BURROUGHS, and others.

Seats may now be secured for the performances of CAMILLE. FRIDAY, May 8, benefit of Miss KATE CLAXTON, 155th performance of LED ASTRAY. SATURDAY, May 9, at 1:30 P. M., positively last LED ASTRAY MATINEE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 10:30.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager.

LAST NIGHTS OF MONSIEUR ALPHONSE.

LAST MATINEE OF MONSIEUR ALPHONSE, SATURDAY AT 1:30.

Capt. Montaiglin	Mr. CHAS. FISHER.
Monsieur Octave	Mr. GEO. CLARKE.
Jorin	Mr. JAS. LEWIS.
Remy	Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG.
Raymonde	Miss ADA DYAS.
Mme. Guichard	Miss FANNY DAVENPORT.
Manon	Mrs. G. H. GILBERT.
Bonette	Miss NINA VARIAN.
Adrienne, one of the nameless	BIJOU HERON.

NEXT WEEK.

As the first of a FAREWELL SERIES of popular revivals of the most famous successes of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Mr. DALY will offer, (with a most powerful cast and elaborate surroundings,) the great drama of the times:

DIVORCE!!

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.

THE INSTANTANEOUS AND UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS attending the production of T. W. Robertson's SCHOOL necessitates the postponement of other attractive plays for the present. This CHARMING FOUR-ACT COMEDY will therefore be repeated EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENIC ILLUSTRATIONS, FINE APPOINTMENTS, and AN UNEQUALED CAST, including

Mr. LESTER WALLACK...as............JACK POYNTZ.

And other characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, John Brougham, Harry Beckett, Edward Arnott, J. Peck, J. F. Josephs, J. Atkins, T. Morgan, H. Smith, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. John Sefton, Misses E. Rowe, C. Bate, J. Ross, J. Clark, K. Morgan, J. Elton, E. Fortescue, and Georgie Comstock.

SCHOOL MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 1:30.

Box-book open two weeks in advance.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

THE POPULAR AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN, Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH, will appear in his great rôle of SPARTACUS, in Dr. Bird's Classical play of THE GLADIATOR.

Seats may be secured six days in advance at the box-office of theatre, or branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

MISS

NEILSON

IN READINGS.

STEINWAY HALL, SATURDAY, May 9, at 2 o'clock.

FAREWELL APPEARANCES IN AMERICA THIS SEASON.

PROGRAMME:

NEILSON'S	"The Hunchback."......Sheridan Knowles.
MATINEE.	"The May Queen."....................Tennyson.
	"The School for Scandal."...........Sheridan.
LAST	"Romeo and Juliet," Balcony scene. Shakespeare.
READING	"The Knight and the Lady." Ingoldsby Legends.
IN	"Love for Love."..................Congreve.
AMERICA.	"The Charge of the Light Brigade." Tennyson.

GENERAL ADMISSION, $1.

Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Seats for sale at Steinway Hall, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and the principal hotels.

GEO. L. FOX'S BROADWAY THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.

Mr. S. A. SWALM..Proprietor | G. L. FOX........Manager.

IMMENSE SUCCESS! CROWDED HOUSES!

The most wonderful pantomimist in the world, Mr. GEO. L. FOX, the original, in

HUMPTY DUMPTY, HUMPTY DUMPTY, AT HOME.

Introducing his World of Wonders.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, JR..........Lessee and Manager.

EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE, THE GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON.

MISS COOMBS in her unrivaled personation of LADY TEAZLE.

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

With a Grand "Old Comedy Cast."

LADY TEAZLE MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. MARIETTA RAVEL.

UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
The charming actress MARIETTA RAVEL, in the thrilling military drama of JARTINE, THE PRIDE OF THE FOURTEENTH.	The celebrated tragedienne, Miss SOPHIE MILES, in the great sensation of AURORA FLOYD, Concluding with the drama ROBERT MACAIRE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF MR. J. A. LORD, in the comic drama of OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY.

Miss LOUISA SYLVESTER as Jenny, the Nightingale.

The celebrated WILSON BROTHERS, in new acts.

Concluding with the FLYING DUTCHMAN.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—(TWENTY-SECond,) SATURDAY EVENING, May 9, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany Building,) East 14th st., commencing at 8 and closing at 12 P. M.

GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between THOMAS B. BROCKWAY and FRANK WRISLEY, under the firm name of BROCKWAY & WRISLEY, has been dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS B. BROCKWAY.

Mr. FRANK WRISLEY, who has assumed all the outstanding liabilities, is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.—Dated New-York, April 15, 1874.

H. C. BROCKWAY, Executor for T. B. Brockway.

FRANK WRISLEY.

The undersigned will continue the business of the hotel. FRANK WRISLEY & CO.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, No. 721 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVED TO NO. 19 NEW ST.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

Mr. FRED. DE COPPET, (formerly of the firm of M. F. SMITH & DE COPPET,) has this day become a member of our house.

We will continue the commission business in gold, government, railroad, and miscellaneous securities, under the firm name of JACQUELIN & DE COPPET BROTHERS.

JACQUELIN & DE COPPET.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership between GEORGE COOK, of Canton, Ohio, and JAMES M. JAY, of New-York, trading under the firm name of JAY & COOK, at No. 43 Centre st., New-York, is dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to the said firm and any due by them will be settled by GEORGE LESTER, who will continue the manufacturing of zinc glazier points at No. 43 Centre st., New-York.

GEORGE COOK. JAMES M. JAY.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of KEARNEY & LYNCH was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

MICHAEL KEARNEY. DANIEL J. LYNCH.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

The business heretofore carried on by KEARNEY & LYNCH will be continued by me.

DANIEL J. LYNCH.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

MR. SAMUEL A. STRANG, OF THE LATE firm of M. K. JESUP & CO., becomes a member of our firm from this day.

The business will hereafter be conducted at No. 59 Liberty st., under the name of PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

THE INTEREST OF MR. JOHN L. PINKERTON in our house ceases from this date by limitation.

JOSEPH P. QUIN & CO., No. 8 West 4th st.

No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

ALBERT A. MILLER HAS THIS DAY BEEN admitted a member of this firm.

GEO. W. KING & CO.

PERSONAL.

LETTER AWAITS ALFRED SHELDON, OF England, at No. 67 Cliff st.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

CONDITION OF THE STOCK MARKET YESTERDAY.

THE TERMS OF THE PROPOSED LEASE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN TO ERIE—THE WESTERN ROADS—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Opening prices at the Stock Exchange yesterday were strong, and in some cases slightly above the closing quotations of Wednesday. As on previous days for weeks past, large blocks of Western Union were thrown upon the market, and before the call 17,200 shares were disposed of. The price before the board, however, fell only ⅛; but other stocks were not so well able to maintain the pressure to sell, and a decline to a greater extent took place. Lake Shore fell to 74½, North-western to 41⅞, being one per cent. under the opening price; Pacific Mail declined to 43½, St. Paul to 32½—one point under the opening figure—and Union Pacific went down to 30¾. Erie and Pacific Mail opened at ¼ per cent. above the final prices of the previous day, and the former remained quite firm during the entire day. The reported lease of the Atlantic and Great Western to Erie was well received in the street, which accounts for the advance in the selling price of the stock. It opened at 35, rose to 35¼ before noon, and closed at 35⅜. Pacific Mail advanced to 44¼, but fell before the close to 43⅞. At the first call the market declined to nearly the lowest figures of the day, but before noon a slight recovery was perceptible. The bulls were evidently resisting to their utmost power the persistent attack of the bears, who, failing in their onslaught on Western Union and Lake Shore, turned their attention to Union Pacific, which dropped to 30, but finally closed at 30½. About 2 o'clock the lowest prices of the day were reached. Afterward they gradually grew better, but at 3 o'clock the closing figures were slightly under the opening prices, except Erie, which gained ⅜. The lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad to Erie has not yet been signed, but it is understood that the negotiations will be finally concluded to-day. Further particulars respecting the proposed lease have transpired. Erie offers to lease the road for ninety-nine years, and to work it at a percentage of the gross receipts, receiving with the road the whole of the rolling stock, which is very valuable. They offer to pay to the Atlantic and Great Western twenty-eight per cent. of the total earnings for the first year, twenty-nine per cent. for the second year, and thirty per cent. for each succeeding year. They further agree to keep accurate accounts of the receipts and expenditures, and at the expiration of every five years to furnish a copy of the same to the Atlantic and Great Western, who will, of course, be afforded every facility for a thorough examination of the accounts. Should the working expenses of the road be found to fall below seventy per cent. of the gross earnings, the difference between the actual working expenses and seventy per cent. of the total earnings is to be equally divided between the respective roads, and this course is to be pursued until the expiration of the lease. According to this plan, if the earnings of the Atlantic and Great Western increase, as undoubtedly they will, the ratio of the working expenses to the total earnings will be diminished, and the road will receive, in addition to the thirty per cent., half of the difference between the working expenses and seventy per cent. of the gross earnings. The Erie officials claim that the lease will be extremely beneficial to them. They get all the rolling stock, and the through traffic over the line and its connections will be increased at least $7,000,000 per annum. The Atlantic and Great Western controls the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Road, and although this is an independent road in itself, still Erie will have it in its power to direct its traffic over their own lines. All these considerations, Erie claims, make the lease highly advantageous to them. The Atlantic and Great Western are still holding out for thirty-five per cent. of the earnings, and it is not unlikely but a compromise may be arrived at to-day. As regards the Western roads there are no new developments. Mr. Sykes, the Vice President of the Chicago and North-western, is of the opinion that the law cannot be enforced. The proclamation of the Governor amounts, he says, to nothing. If the railroads break the law they are liable to the penalties mentioned in the act, but these penalties must be recovered and enforced according to law. If they charge a passenger more than the amount mentioned in the act, the person aggrieved, and not the State, has a right of action, and the State can only interfere to execute any judgment which may be obtained. To be sure, the Legislature has the power to revoke their charter, but if it did so it would forever drive capital from the State. The State granted the charter, and it was accepted on the conditions specified therein, and if charters of such a nature were revoked without the consent of both parties the State would assuredly suffer. For this reason Mr. Sykes does not apprehend the revocation of their charter, and of course the Governor has no power to seize their property except under a due process of law. He believes the recent act fixing the tariff is unconstitutional, and consequently the railroad would not comply with it until forced to do so by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for the four months ended 30th April last have been published. They show an increase of $742,269 over the earnings for the corresponding period of 1873.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, held at Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, the following Directors were elected:

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Barger, and Eugene N. Robinson, of New-York; Henry B. Payne, Amasa Stone, Jr., and Stillman Witt, of Cleveland; Wm. L. Scott, Charles M. Reed, and John Tracy, of Erie, Penn.; Albert Keep, of Chicago, William Williams, of Buffalo.

About thirty millions of stock were voted on. The board organized by re-electing all the present officers, except Treasurer James H. Banker. Edwin D. Worcester, of New-York, was elected Treasurer. The office of Second Vice President was created. Wm. H. Vanderbilt was elected First Vice President, and Augustus Schell, the present First Vice President, was elected Second Vice President. The following Executive Committee was elected: Cornelius Vanderbilt, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Barger, and Eugene N. Robinson.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The following have been admitted to membership in the Produce Exchange: Messrs. J. L. Bonham, E. C. Halsey, E. B. Hastings, C. W. Hubbard, John R. Stuart, and F. Wallpel. Messrs. Crane, Spaulding, and Parker have been appointed the Complaint Committee for the month of May. During the month of April there were 59 meetings held, of which 8 were by the Board of Managers. During the same period 233 new members were approved, 207 qualified by payment of $500 each, and 27 by transfer. The receipts for last month from all sources were $101,951 64, and the expenditures $6,355 55. Yesterday afternoon there was a meeting of the Exchange held, and resolutions of condolence were passed respecting the death of Capt. French, an honorary member of the Exchange.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the German Exchange Bank, yesterday, the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: M. J. Adrian, Philip Otteran, M. Oppenheimer, B. G. Aimerd, John Baierlein, M. Reinhardt, Isaac Bear, George Kottman, Joseph Schaeffer, John Denner, Anke Dooper, Nicholas Seger, John Schnagg, Geo. Storm, George Hoffman, Jean De Krom, M. Mehrbach, Bernard Aierd, Daniel Wetteran, and H. Herold. At a subsequent meeting of the board Michael J. Adrian was elected President, and Joseph Schaeffer Vice President of the bank.

THE STEAM-SHIP ETHIOPIA, OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Much anxiety prevails throughout the City in consequence of the Anchor Line steam-ship Ethiopia not having yet arrived in port. It is now twenty days since she left Glasgow, and being one of the largest, as well as one of the newest ships of this line, the apprehensions regarding her long delay are increased. The agents in New-York, Messrs. Henderson Brothers, however, are very hopeful, and seem to think that something must have occurred to her machinery. The first voyage she made to this port took about eighteen days, the machinery having got out of order. She was built on the Clyde by Messrs. Alexander Stephen & Son, and made her trial trip from Glasgow down the Clyde on the 5th December, 1873. On the 13th of the same month she left via Londonderry for New-York. She had all the appearances and qualities of a first-class ship. In length she is 400 feet, depth of hold 34½, and 4,250 tons burden. Her engines are of the compound high and low pressure type. The high pressure cylinder is 39 inches in diameter, and the low pressure 107 inches. The nominal horse-power is 1,044, and that indicated is 2,100. Her patented steering gear apparatus is not excelled by any other line; and Azimuthal lamps devised by Thos. Stevenson, C. E., Edinburgh on the port, starboard, and masthead lights, are built of malleable-iron plates and firmly riveted. The ship is divided into eight water-tight compartments, and is supplied with ten life-boats. The arrangements in the saloon, which is 48 by 33 feet, are in the best style. It contains seats for about 160 persons, and immediately adjoining the state-rooms are bathrooms, lovatory, &c. Mr. Henderson, one of the company in New-York, has his mother and two sisters on board, and the manager, Mr. Coverly, also a sister on board. There are about forty saloon, and between four or five hundred steerage passengers on board. Among the saloon passengers is a party of twenty-five, in company with Mr. Thomas Cook, to make a tour through the principal cities of the States. Their names are as follows: Messrs. Freth, Sheffield; Mudford, Sheffield; W. B. Parson, Appledore, N. Devon; H. Foster, Jr., London; Rev. A. H. Stroud, Clifton, Bristol; William Cook, London; Dorman, Sandwich, Kent; Hutchison, Glasgow; Pickering, Sheffield; J. H. Batley, Huddersfield; S. W. Morris, Brexton; Major Rippon, Darlington; I. Lee, Manchester; S. T. Lee, Manchester; Rev. G. B. Young, Aughnacloy, Ireland; W. Hartley, Castleford; I. Greenway, London; Mr. Dobbing, London; Miss Chabot, Brighton; G. Woods, Southsea; R. J. D. Colley, Rochdale; Thos. Aris, Towcester; Mr. Walker, Sheffield; Dr. Jas. Baldwin, Danbury, and W. A. Short, the conductor. Information is expected on Saturday from Glasgow, if the vessel is not here by that time.

ARRIVAL OF MENONITES.

Yesterday afternoon a party consisting of forty Mennonites, in charge of Mr. Ewert, left this City for Dakota, where a new colony is being formed. This was the first arrival of this class of people this year, having come in the steam-ship Westphalia, from Hamburg, the day previous. Mr. Ewert states that the Russian Government has forbidden the departure of the Mennonites from Russo-Poland, and it was only owing to a well-laid plan that this party got away at all. The action of the Russian Government in prohibiting the emigration has been caused by the manner in which the people have been treated on their arrival here by unscrupulous agents. Last year a large number arrived, having made arrangements with an agent who proceeded from New-York to Russo-Poland for that purpose for forming a colony on some land belonging to the Northern and Pacific Railroad Company. When the people arrived in this City they were left to their own resources, no person turning up to take them to their destination, and it was then discovered they had been heartlessly swindled out of the money they had paid for land. They were, however, forwarded to a settlement of Mennonites in Kansas by two Mennonite missionaries in this City.

Mr. Ewert says that the Russian edict will remain in force until the authorities or Emigration Commission secure to this class protection from swindlers. Before leaving Castle Garden yesterday, some of the Mennonites who had not provided themselves with tickets on the other side for inland transmission were induced to purchase tickets for Dakota, for which they were charged $17 65, and those who could not be prevailed upon to purchase in Castle Garden provided themselves with tickets outside through Mr. Neuman, the Mennonite missionary, at $14 each. Mr. Neuman intends bringing the matter before the President of the Commission and have the difference refunded.

MISCELLLANEOUS NOTES.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company will pay, through the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on June 1, its regular guaranteed quarterly dividend, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

Roach & Co. have just closed a contract with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company for the construction at Chester, Penn., of nine iron steam-ships of the first class.

The German steamer Thuringia yesterday took out $500,000 gold coin and $50,000 silver.

The White Star Steam-ship Company have completed arrangements to run a line of steamers direct to London, in addition to the line to Liverpool. The steamer Gaelic sailed yesterday morning on the new route, and is the pioneer steamer of the line.

The Treasury sold $1,500,000 gold yesterday at 112.24 to 112.33; J. B. Colgate & Co. being the largest purchasers at 112.26.

BURGLARY AT THE LUTHERAN CEMETERY.

On Tuesday night the office of the Lutheran Cemetery, situated on the Jamaica turnpike, near Middle Village, Long Island, was visited by a gang of burglars, who made a determined but unsuccessful attempt to force open the safe, which contained $100. The burglars forced open the shutters and the window of the office, and after gaining an entrance in that manner attempted to punch a number of holes in the door of the safe, but did not succeed, as the steel resisted all their efforts. They then attempted to wedge the door open, and had driven home two small steel wedges, when they became alarmed at the approach of the watchman employed at the cemetery, and fled, leaving all their tools behind them. Mr. Frederick W. Giessenhainer, the Treasurer of the cemetery, called on Capt. Irving yesterday morning and reported the above facts to him, and also produced the tools abandoned by the burglars, consisting of a number of wedges, two sledge-hammers, three cold chisels, a 5-foot "jimmy," a can of powder, and several other articles. In January last the office was entered by burglars and the safe forced open and robbed of $500. Since that time a new safe was procured which successfully resisted the burglars' operations. The only clue to the thieves is furnished by a conductor on a North Second street railroad car, in Brooklyn, who reports that several nights ago a man asked him if a watchman was employed at the Lutheran Cemetery.

REPORTED THEFT OF CAPT. BYRNES' SHIELD.

The readers of THE TIMES will remember that when the charity matinées were organized last Winter the managers agreed to present to the Captain of Police selling the largest number of tickets a gold shield of considerable value. This shield was won by Capt. Thomas Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who sold over 7,000 tickets. The manufacture of the present was intrusted to W. M. Lindemark, a jeweler at No. 645 Broadway, and it was finished a few days ago. The shield is of unique design, contains 104 pennyweights of fine gold, and two diamonds valued at $723, the whole affair costing $1,200. Yesterday morning Mr. Lindemark called on Capt. Irving, at the Central office, and reported that the shield had been stolen. He stated that the shield was lying on the desk in his office when a file peddler entered, and left suddenly. After his departure the shield was missed, and it was suspected that the peddler had stolen it. Capt. Irving sent Detective Dusenbury to investigate the matter, and finding on questioning Mr. Lindemark that he was not positive that the shield was on the desk, induced that gentleman to open his safe. A search of that receptacle revealed the shield snugly stowed away in one of the drawers. The shield will be presented to Capt. Byrnes in a few days. A medal is also in course of preparation to be presented to the policeman who sold the largest number of tickets.

GERMAN POLITICAL CONSOLIDATION.

The Central Organization of the German Reform Associations held a meeting at the Beethoven Maennerchor Hall last night, Oswald Ottendorfer presiding. The Conference Committee appointed to confer with a similar committee of the German Democratic General Committee to effect a consolidation of both organizations, presented a report through Judge Otterbourg. The report embraced a plan of consolidation agreed upon, which was submitted for ratification, providing that henceforth both central organizations shall constitute one body, with their respective officers remaining in their positions until the close of the year, when a new organization is to be effected on a plan hereafter to be agreed upon. The consolidated organization is to be known as the Central Organization of the German Independent Citizens' Associations. The object of the movement was stated to be to insure independence from the existing political parties, and united action on the part of the German element in future election campaigns. After a brief debate, the measure was adopted. The same matter was brought up for discussion at a meeting of the German Democratic General Committee, held simultaneously at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, and the consolidation project was there also approved. To complete the act of consolidation, a joint meeting of both central organizations is to be held in the course of a few days.

THE BUREAU OF CHARITIES.

The twenty-third regular meeting of the Committee of Nine of the Bureau of Charities was held yesterday afternoon at its offices, corner of Third avenue and Eleventh street, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt presiding, and Mr. Henry N. Pellew acting as Secretary. The subject of the late legislative charitable appropriations came up for consideration, and information having been received that the whole matter had been referred to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Secretary was instructed to request the board to furnish the Bureau of Charities with the items of the apportionment of the different funds, including the sum of $689,295 under the head of general expenses in the financial report for 1874. A resolution was adopted to place at the disposal of Controller Green all information in the hands of the bureau relative to the societies benefited from these funds. A resolution was also adopted recommending a proper compilation of all existing laws in reference to charities in this State.

From certain facts which have lately come to the notice of the committee, they deem it proper to put the public on their guard against certain persons who are endeavoring to obtain money from individuals and societies on propositions to sell surplus provisions or goods contributed during the Winter for charitable purposes, or on the plea of establishing schools.

After transacting some routine business the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the chair. The office of the bureau will, in the meantime, remain open every day throughout the Summer.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Tammany General Committee met at Tammany Hall last night, Daniel F. Tieman presiding. After organizing, a long series of resolutions were adopted relative to the law giving the Mayor the power of appointing Commissioners of the Police and Park Departments without confirmation by the Board of Aldermen. The resolutions denounce the action of the Legislature in passing the bill as "opposed to all true principles of government," and charges that the Legislature was coerced by Federal officials, and that it was passed "under the pressure of a party caucus, and in opposition to the views of some of the leading Republicans of the State."

After the adoption of the resolutions, Senator John Fox took the floor. He said he was obliged to rise to a question of privilege. The Democratic Party had honored him with many positions of trust. He was Chairman of the State Central Committee, and had been elected a Congressman and State Senator. He then remarked that he held in his hand a copy of the *Sun*, which contained an article the language of which was very offensive. They had doubtless read the article. He would only call attention to that part which referred to his own personal character. He then read those portions of the article in which John Morrissey is reported to have said on the night of their recent encounter in the Union Square Hotel, that he was a thief, and that two men had been sent to Albany to watch him to keep him from stealing. The man who is reported to have said this of him, boasted that he parceled out nominations in the City and State. He wanted to know if two men had been sent to Albany to watch him. If he was a thief, he called upon the General Committee to turn him out. Senator Fox was applauded, and when the applause had subsided County Clerk Walsh moved that the whole matter be referred to the Committee on Organization for investigation. This was satisfactory to the Senator, but Ex-Justice Hogan interposed an objection. He did not want it so referred unless it was made plain that it was a matter which affected the good name of the party. He wanted the truth of the newspaper article established. If the Democratic Party were electing thieves to office, let the country know it. John Mitchell followed Ex-Justice Hogan. He said that, in view of the serious aspect the affair had taken, it should be referred to the Committee on Organization. This action was finally taken, and the meeting adjourned.

RESIGNATION OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY RODMAN.

Mr. Thomas H. Rodman has placed his resignation of the office of District Attorney of Kings County in the hands of Gov. Dix. The rumor that the District Attorney had resigned was circulated in Brooklyn yesterday morning, and caused a good deal of excitement among local politicians. It was at first disbelieved, but Mr. Rodman, who has been confined to his house from illness for the past few days, stated last evening that he had sent his resignation to the Governor. In answer to inquiries as to the reasons which influenced him in taking such action, the District Attorney stated that his strength had not been sufficient for the task he had undertaken, and that he had been compelled to come to the conclusion that he must resign, and that he had already taken steps in that direction. As to his probable successor he could say nothing, as he proposed to leave that entirely in the hands of the Governor, and not to recommend any one. He had not sought the office of District Attorney, and if its duties, following immediately on those of Alderman, had been too severe a strain for his physical endurance, as he was convinced, and his physician had assured him, he could only sincerely regret it. He recognized the fact that at the present time the people required an able, thorough, conscientious public prosecutor, entirely free from party influences, and he hoped such a man would be appointed to the position. Mr. Rodman, it will be remembered, was appointed, some months ago, in the place of Winchester Britton, removed.

THE HUDSON COUNTY FREEHOLDERS.

The first regular meeting of the Hudson County Chosen Freeholders was held in the Court-house, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. All the members were present. Two members of the special committee to whom was referred the contested election case between Garretson (Republican) and Roach (Democrat) submitted a majority report in favor of Roach. A minority report, signed by one member of the committee, and giving the seat to Garretson, was received. The whole matter was finally referred to Mr. Lippincot, the counsel of the board. Lewis E. Allen was elected Messenger to the board, and the following-named papers were declared to be the official papers of the county: The *Evening Journal* and *Standard*, of Jersey City; the *Hudson County Democrat* and *Journal*, of Hoboken; the *Hudson County Times*, of Bayonne, and the *Dispatch*, of Harrison. An attempt was made to elect a County Physician, and twelve doctors were nominated. After six ballots had been taken without result, the matter was laid over to the next meeting. On the last ballot, when the board made its nearest approach to an election, the fight was virtually narrowed down to Drs. Carpenter and Stout—the former of whom received 9 votes and the latter 12. The board established four morgues in the county—one at Coroner Parsloe's, in Hoboken, one at Brady's undertaking establishment, Jersey City, a third at Coroner Reinhardt's undertaking establishment, Jersey City Heights, and a fourth at Spear's, Old Bergen City. The Director announced the standing committees for the year, and the board adjourned.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Vice President Henry Wilson is at the Astor House. He leaves this morning for Boston.

Olaf Stenersen, the Swedish Minister, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Rear Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, United States Navy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Major A. S. Nicholson, of the Marine Corps, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Joseph Warren, of the Buffalo *Courier*, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Robert M. McLane, of Baltimore, and W. J. McAlpine, of Albany, are at the Hoffman House.

Gen. James A. Cunningham, of Boston, and Major H. C. Smith, of London, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, and Fergus Ferguson, M. A., of Glasgow, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. R. B. Marcy, United States Army; Hon. George W. Woodward, of Philadelphia; Ex-Gov. Randolph, and Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, of New-Jersey, are at the New-York Hotel.

Solicitor Banfield, of the Treasury Department; John McEnery, of Louisiana; Speaker James W. Husted, Judge R. D. Rice, of Maine; Dr. E. Eldridge, of Elmira; Capt. H. R. Stewart, of the British Navy; George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*; Ex-Gov. J. N. Goodwin, of Arizona; Ex-Congressman Milo Goodrich, of Dryden, N. Y., and Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

BASE-BALL.

The Flyaways (amateurs) played the Atlantics (professionals) a practice game on the lower field of the Capitoline Grounds yesterday. The day was pleasant, and there was quite a large attendance of spectators. The game was well contested, and resulted in a well-earned victory for the amateurs. Mr. Carey discharged the duties of umpire in an impartial manner. The following is the score:

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	FLYAWAY.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Kessler, c	1	1	5	0	Laughlin, 2d b	3	2	3	4
Bond, p	2	2	0	2	Clack, l. f	1	4	1	0
Dehlman, 1st b	2	2	10	0	McGee, c. f	3	2	3	1
West, 2d b	2	1	3	1	Shanley, 1st b	2	1	11	0
Pearce, s. s	1	3	3	4	Knowdell, c	0	1	2	1
Ferguson, 3d b	0	1	1	3	Shevlin, s. s	1	0	3	5
Chapman, c. f	0	0	0	0	Malone, 3d b	1	0	1	3
Booth, l. f	1	0	3	0	Jolly, r. f	1	1	3	0
Hodes, r. f	1	2	2	0	Purroy, p	0	1	0	2
Total	10	12	27	10	Total	12	12	27	16

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	3	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	0—10
Flyaway	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	0	6—12

Umpire—Mr. Carey, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—One hour and forty minutes.
Runs Earned—Atlantic, 1; Flyaway, 3.

To-day the Athletics will play the Atlantics, and on Saturday the Mutuals, both games to take place on the Union Grounds.

THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The American Geographical Society, at Association Hall, last evening, listened to a lengthy description of travel in Peru and Chili, and the first ascent of the Misti, the famous volcano of Arequipa. In the absence of Judge Daly, Col. F. Conkling presided. Some 500 new members were elected. The lecturer of the evening, Lieut. Henry Clay Cochrane, of the United States Marine Corps, then delivered the lecture above-mentioned. It was illustrated by stereopticon views and paintings in distemper, and gave much satisfaction to the large audience present. Mayor J. W. Powell, who was announced to speak, was unavoidably absent. At the close of the evening's entertainment, Mr. Hays proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer and one of "God speed" to Judge Daly, who leaves for Europe to-day. Both were heartily given.

WESTON'S PROPOSED WALK.

Yesterday Mr. Edward Payson Weston went through a preliminary trial in pedestrianism in the hall of the American Institute, preparatory to his performance next week, when he proposes to walk 500 miles. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present on invitation, among others Judge Brady and Mrs. Brady, Col. Ethan Allen and Mrs. Allen, Rev. Mr. Cremer and Mrs. Cremer, Rev. Mr. Hepworth, Professor Doremus and Mrs. Doremus. Mr. J. L. T. Smith, City Surveyor, measured the circle round the hall twenty-one inches from the outside of the track, and found it to be 754 feet 1½ inches, thus requiring seven rounds to make one mile, 700 rounds to make 100 miles, and 3,500 circuits to make 500 miles. The track is forty inches in width, and has been filled with dry earth. At 3:30 P. M. Mr. Weston started, and walked thirty-seven rounds, or five miles in fifty-five minutes. He also walked half a mile backward, demonstrating the effort required to walk at the rate of three, four, five, and six miles per hour.

OBITUARY.

JOHN HECKER.

Mr. John Hecker, the well-known baker and flour merchant, died very suddenly at his office, No. 58 Rutgers street, yesterday. About 10:30 A. M. he called his private secretary and told him he felt ill, and was advised to take an emetic of mustard and warm water, which he did. Immediately after he fell back on the sofa in convulsions, in which he died, despite the efforts of Drs. Theall and Nordmann, who were called to his aid. His ailment was declared to be apoplexy. His friends were notified, and the body removed to the family residence, No. 78 Irving place. Mr. Hecker was born in this City, July 25, 1812, and was a resident of the Seventh Ward until a few years before his death. In 1835 he established a large bakery in Rutgers street, and speedily secured an extensive and remunerative business. In 1842 he and his brother, George V. Hecker, erected the Croton Mills, Nos. 201 and 203 Cherry street, and carried on the flour business under the name of Hecker & Brother. Deceased had been for some time interested in politics, and in 1850 he was run for Congress in the Fifth District by the Free Soilers, and was beaten. He was more successful in 1854, however, when he was elected Alderman from the Seventh Ward. His action while in the board made him very unpopular with a certain class of the people, to whom he became especially odious by adding his signature to an application for an injunction to prevent the payment of certain pay-rolls alleged to have been fraudulently presented. This act nearly cost him his life, as he was set upon by a mob in the City Hall Park and seriously injured. Prior to this, in 1850, he had established a periodical called *The Mint*, which was known principally by the articles in it delineating the characters of Messrs. Seward, Benton, and Greeley. Two years later he founded and opened an Episcopal Mission Chapel at No. 256 Madison street. It was afterward removed to No. 58 Rutgers street, and has ever been maintained by deceased to the day of his death. Here he introduced High Church Ritualism with the choral service, this being the first seen of it in the United States. In 1857 he assumed editorial charge of the *Churchman*, a paper devoted to the Episcopal Church's interests. He continued in this position until the first year of the war. It had a large Southern patronage, which was cut off by the contest. Mr. Hecker became a Public School Inspector in 1864, and was one at the time of his death. The question of popular education was one which engrossed a great part of his attention, and he wrote a book upon it entitled *The Scientific Basis of Education*. In 1865 he was nominated by the Citizens' Association as its candidate for Mayor against John T. Hoffman and Godfrey Gunther. He was defeated and Hoffman elected, mainly, it was thought, through Mr. Hecker's splitting the Republican vote on account of the support given him by Mr. Greeley and his friends. This was deceased's last candidacy for any office, the only one he held afterward being that of Public School Inspector, which he had never relinquished. Perhaps Mr. Hecker was better known to the public by his business. Everybody has heard of Hecker's self-raising flour and farina; and as a cracker-baker he was considered one of the most opulent in the Union. He had, at one time, no less than sixteen bread stores and mills in New-York. Just before his death he disposed of all but three. He leaves a mother widow, a son, and two daughters. His brother, George V. Hecker, survives him in the flour trade, while his other brother is the well-known Paulist Father, Isaac Hecker.

EX-FIRE COMMISSIONER HENNESSY.

James S. Hennessy, Ex-Fire Commissioner of this City, brother-in-law of Ex-City Chamberlain John J. Bradley, and a politician intimately connected with the Tammany Ring, died suddenly at his residence, No. 117 East Eighteenth street, on Wednesday evening, of erysipelas of the head. He was appointed a Fire Commissioner by Ex-Mayor Hall in 1871, and in 1873 was legislated out of office. He was born in London, England, in 1828, and came to this country when seven years old. He resided in Philadelphia until 1865, and was prominently connected with the Fire Department of that city, representing Vigilant Company at the Firemen's Convention.

CHICKASAW RACES.

FOURTH DAY OF THE MEETING—LARGE ATTENDANCE AND GOOD SPORT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 7.—This, the fourth day of the races of the Chickasaw Jockey Club, was a gala one for the club. More people were in attendance than was ever seen upon the course. The grand stand was completely filled with ladies. There was hardly standing room for gentlemen. Hundreds of our most distinguished citizens were seen hob-nobbing about the quarter stretch. The day was bright and clear, and the track in good order. The programme was unusually attractive.

FIRST RACE—Mile and a half; all ages; Club Purse, $200. The entries were Quartermaster, Limestone, Edwin Adams, Gurney, and Captain Hutchinson. In the pools Quartermaster was the favorite, selling for $100, Edwin Adams $80, Limestone $35, the field $30. The start was bad. When the drum tapped Limestone was fully eighty yards ahead of Edwin Adams, with Captain Hutchinson second, Gurney third, Quartermaster fourth. Edwin Adams, behind Limestone, continued to lead until near the finish, when Quartermaster came in with a rush, and won by a short head, Limestone second, and Edwin Adams a good third. The others were not placed. Time, 2:46.

SECOND RACE—Two mile heats; all ages; Club Purse, $500. This was the carnival event of the day. The entries were A. M. Barton's Jack Frost, Geo. H. Rice's Stampede, Wm. Jennings' Silent Friend, and A. B. Lewis & Co.'s Bessie Lee. Each horse had his friends, and at one time it was hard to say which was the favorite. The following was the closing rates in the pools: Jack Frost, 80; Silent Friend, 80; Stampede, 65; and Bessie Lee, 50. In the first heat Stampede and Jack Frost set out in earnest, Jack Frost in the lead. The first mile was run in 1:53½, Jack Frost leading by one length. Entering the second mile the pace was made faster. Jack Frost maintained his lead until the finish, winning the heat by a neck, Stampede second, Bessie Lee ten lengths behind, lapped by Silent Friend. Time—3:41¼. This was the best heat ever run over the course, considering that the track is not fast. After the heat Jack Frost was the favorite by $100 to $75 over the field. When the start in the second heat was made Bessie Lee went off with a rush, and led for three-quarters. Jack Frost then went to the front, and passed the stand two lengths ahead of Stampede in 1:57¼. Up the back stretch Jack Frost and Stampede went at it in earnest. From the head of the home stretch until the finish, it was the most exciting contest ever looked upon. The crowd on the stand shouted, "Stampede wins," as he gained on Jack Frost at every stride; but it was no use. Old Frost won the heat and the race by the shortest of heads, Stampede second, Silent Friend six lengths behind, three lengths in front of Bessie Lee. Time—3:46¼.

This closed the best day's racing ever seen in this part of the country.

A large number of horses here go to Nashville to the Spring meeting over that course.

THE INDIANS.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARTY OF CITIZENS ATTACKED—FREQUENT SKIRMISHES.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The following has been forwarded here:

FORT ELLIS, Montana Territory, May 1.

Assistant Adjutant General Department of Dakota, St. Paul:

Couriers from the Yellowstone party of citizens report them retreating up the Yellowstone, with frequent skirmishes with the Indians. They turned back near Tongue River, after a fight, and have reached a point about 195 miles from here. One man was killed and two wounded, and considerable stock was killed. A number of Indians have been killed and their stock captured.

(Signed,) A. B. SWEITZER,
Major Second Cavalry, Commanding.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The European mails by the Cuba, later by two days' dates, were distributed in this City yesterday.

The fifteenth annual commencement of Columbia College Law School will take place on Saturday evening at the Academy of Music.

Last evening Prof. Van Der Weyde lectured before the Polytechnic branch of the American Institute on the "Artificial Production of Cold."

We are indebted to Purser Douglass, of the Havana steam-ship Morro Castle, for the prompt delivery at this office of our Cuban mail packages.

Alfred P. Reynolds was yesterday held for examination by United States Commissioner Osborn on a charge of having entered into fraudulent bankruptcy.

Joseph Rudan, charged with desertion from the German bark Æolus, was yesterday held for examination by United States Commissioner Shields.

"Modern Philosophy and Its Influence on European and American Law" will be discussed at the meeting of the Liberal Club this evening by George W. Samson, D. D., LL. D.

At a regular meeting of the Sixth Assembly District Republican Association last evening, at No. 384 Grand street, Mr. Robert Moore presiding, sixty-five names were proposed for membership.

In the case of Robert W. Hardie, already reported in THE TIMES, the Managers of the New-York Juvenile Asylum have concluded to surrender the boy to his mother, and thus terminate all proceedings in the case.

Gen. H. E. Davies, Jr., of No. 149 Broadway, announces that he is prepared to furnish officers and ex-officers of the army attending the Army Reunion at Harrisburg next week, with orders for transportation at reduced rates.

The steam-ship Thuringia, which left this port yesterday with the European mails, took 45,900 letters and seventy-one bags of papers. The Cuba, which arrived from Europe yesterday, brought 28,926 letters and eighty bags of papers.

William Clough, who has been locked up in the Tombs on charge of shooting Dooney alias William Harris, was released yesterday on $1,000 bail by Coroner Woltman. A surgeon's certificate was obtained that Harris was out of danger.

James T. Conway was brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday on a charge of having forged the name of Rose & Co., Baltimore, to a Post Office money-order. On examination he was discharged for want of identification.

A meeting of phonographers was held last evening at Masonic Hall to organize a Phonographers' Protective Association. The society was organized with twenty-five members, and a committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws.

The fourteenth anniversary of the Baptist Sunday-school Union will be celebrated on Tuesday, May 19. The schools throughout the City meet at the designated places at 2 o'clock P. M., and precisely at 2:15 o'clock the exercises begin, in accordance with the general programme.

Richard H. Matthews obtained a verdict in Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, for $150 damages against the owners of the Bleecker Street Railroad for injuries to his foot, caused by a loose rail on the road. The claim of plaintiff was for $20,000. The defendants resisted the suit on the ground that the accident was not attributable to their negligence.

As Officer O'Neill was on post on West Fourteenth street on Wednesday night, about 12 o'clock, he saw two men making their exit from No. 316 West Fourteenth street, carrying with them bundles of large size. He arrested both of them, and when arraigned before Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, they gave the names of Charles Bein, of No. 241 Centre street, and Charles Christian, No. 37 Crosby street. They were held in $2,000 each on a charge of burglary in the first degree.

The following transfers of Police Sergeants were made yesterday: Geo. B. Kass, from the Seventeenth to the Thirtieth Precinct; Chas. Snyder, Seventeenth to Seventh Precinct; James McGiven, Seventeenth to Seventh; Andrew Doyle, Seventh to Seventeenth Precinct; John J. Fitzgerald, Seventh to Seventeenth Precinct; Wm. Thompson, Fifth to Seventeenth; Henry J. Merier, Thirtieth to Fifth Precinct; Thomas Reed, Twenty-fourth to Fifth Precinct; Thomas Huff, Fifth to Twenty-fourth Precinct, and Wm. W. Sullivan, from Twenty-fourth to Seventeenth Precinct.

BROOKLYN.

There were 181 deaths for the week ending May 2.

The steam-sloop Suatara leaves the Navy-yard for the South Sea scientific trip on the 1st of next month. She goes into commission on Monday.

A man named John Bamby was arrested yesterday on complaint of Mrs. Elizabeth Brecht, of No. 99 North Ninth street, who charges him with attempting to set fire to her house.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors considered a number of the Coroners' bills yesterday. A majority of the bills were laid over for further investigation.

It is said that the Sands Street, Washington Street, and Pacific Street Methodist Churches are about to consolidate and build a large church edifice at some central point on the Heights.

A man named Charles P. Garish, forty-one years of age, died at his boarding-house, No. 74 St. James place, yesterday, from an overdose of opium, supposed to have been taken with suicidal intent. Coroner Jones will hold an inquest to-day.

The Law Committee of the Board of Supervisors heard arguments by counsel representing the two firms claiming the contract for the convict labor of the Penitentiary during the next five years. The committee will report at the meeting of the Supervisors on Wednesday. It is generally believed that H. H. Bigelow & Co. will receive the contract.

The Board of City Works yesterday directed their Secretary to notify the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company that they are required to repair between their tracks on Jay street, and the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad Company between their tracks on Bridge street, between Willoughby and Sands streets, according to the provisions of their contract.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen resumed the investigation of the facts connected with the Kessler bond robbery in the Controller's office. The only new fact elicited was contained in the evidence of Mathias Frank, who testified he received the missing coupons in an envelope by mail, and got a man named Rushford from Centre street, New-York, on whose property he held a chattel mortgage, to present them at the Nassau Bank. Alderman Bergen at the conclusion of Frank's testimony said the matter should be laid before the Grand Jury. Rushford's testimony will be taken by the committee if he can be found.

LONG ISLAND.

A hearing in the case of John Loser, charged with shooting Michael Kelly at College Point on Sunday morning, will take place this morning at 10 o'clock before Justice Lawrence at Flushing.

The Board of Supervisors of Queens County met at the Town Hall in Jamaica yesterday. Supervisor Snedeker, of Hempstead, was appointed to procure a survey of the land necessary and to obtain the right of way over the meadows from the upland to Hog Island, the site of the new poor farm. On motion of Mr. Snedeker the County Superintendents of the Poor were directed to employ a suitable person to till and plant the lands at Hog Island, and the Superintendents were also directed to have the county paupers removed to the island and placed under the care of a suitable keeper on or before the 1st of June next. Committees were also appointed to obtain proposals for the erection of suitable buildings in which to house the paupers. Upon the application of Sheriff Sammis a committee was appointed to direct the necessary repairs at the County Jail. The Board will meet at Jamaica on Thursday next to confer with the State Assessors on the matter of taxes.

STATEN ISLAND.

Telegraphic communication has been established between the Quarantine Hospital in the Lower Bay and the new boarding station at Clifton, whereby messages of any kind can be transmitted to the Western Union Telegraph, in New-York, at short notice.

The Staten Island Railway Company have adopted a life-saving plan upon their ferry-boats. In making their side landings at the island the gang-way rails are not opened until the boats are properly secured to the dock and the gang-plank is in place, and no passenger is allowed to jump from the boat to the bridge.

Mr. Henry S. Sequine, of Rossville Village, on the Staten Island Sound, has a gang of men at work in demolishing the old dock at that place, which will be entirely rebuilt. The new dock will be 300 feet long, and is intended for a steam-boat landing of the new route to be established between New-York and Perth Amboy, N. J. The work is to be completed about the 1st of June, and will cost about $6,000.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Joseph Smith, indicted for complicity with Matilda Miller and others in aiding the escape of convicts from the State Prison at Sing Sing, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Court of Sessions at White Plains, and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.

John Collins and Barney O'Hanlon, of Mount Vernon, were arrested yesterday on warrants issued by Justice Edmonds, and held for examination on a charge of having attempted to bribe witnesses not to appear against the young men arrested on Sunday night for committing a diabolical outrage upon the person of Mrs. Bridget Kraft, of New-Rochelle.

NEW-JERSEY.

The strike of the masons and hod-carriers in Hoboken, for eight hours a day ended yesterday, a large majority of the men going to work on ten hours' time.

E. C. Hinman, a well known surveyor of Elizabeth, was struck by a locomotive at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, in Elizabeth, yesterday morning and seriously injured.

John Eschwind was seriously injured yesterday by being thrown heavily from his wagon to the pavement in Hoboken, his horse having become unmanageable. He was badly bruised about the head and body, and one of his thighs was fractured.

After being out about three hours the Coroner's jury in the case of Louise Mackey, who was drowned at the Central Railroad Ferry, returned and presented a verdict signed by six jurors that the deceased came to her death accidentally. Two other jurors presented a paper expressing their belief that there was space enough between the boat and the bridge for a person to fall through.

William Morris, a prisoner who was confined in the County Jail at Newark, on a charge of burglary, made his escape from that institution yesterday morning. He asked and received permission to go out in the yard, and on reaching the rear door of the court-house darted out into the street. Constable Samuel Hall, who was in charge of the prisoner, started after him, but did not succeed in recapturing him.

A short time ago the Common Council of Passaic ordered Alfred Speer to make his new building in that city secure, and on his failure to comply with the order, the building was taken possession of yesterday and surrounded with a high board fence to prevent accident. Speer is now under indictment for manslaughter in consequence of two men having been killed by the fall of one of his buildings.

J. A. Beardsley was arrested in Elizabeth yesterday for taking illegal possession of a billiard saloon owned by Eliakin Marsh. When Marsh went to open the place yesterday morning he found it in possession of Beardsley, who refused to admit him, and the owner was finally obliged to get the assistance of a constable and break in the doors. It appears that Beardsley was the former owner of the place and sold it to Marsh. He claims that he was acting under legal advice in taking possession, because Marsh had failed to make the stipulated payments.

THE BROOKLYN BUILDING DISASTER.

The inquiry into the cause of the Stockton street, Brooklyn, disaster, by which three men lost their lives, was concluded last night. The jury, after three hours' deliberation, brought in a verdict at midnight, to the effect that Thos. Ledwith, Thos. Burns, and Moses Osborne came to their death by the falling of the building at No. 138 Stockton street on the 22d April. The jury further found that Geo. B. Osborne, the builder, was criminally responsible by reason of the bad materials used, and besides censuring Mr. Brown, the owner of the building, for not having a competent party to superintend the work, included in their verdict a recommendation to the Police Commissioners to have the officers under their control make daily reports of all buildings going up, or alterations in buildings being made, throughout the City. After the rendition of the verdict, Geo. B. Osborne was committed in default of $5,000 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Liberal Republican General Committee met last night at No. 453 Fourth avenue, Thomas G. Stewart in the chair. Joseph P. Jardine offered a preamble and series of resolutions to the effect that the "Liberal" Republicans, rising "superior to party," believed that President Grant was entitled to hearty thanks for vetoing the Currency bill. The resolutions did not meet with general approbation and Col. Willis offered as a substitute resolutions setting forth that the "Liberal" Republicans had created "a healthy public sentiment, which has compelled the Chief Magistrate to forsake the party that elected him," and vetoe the Currency bill. There was a great deal of debate on the resolutions, and Gen. Cochrane finally moved that the original resolution and its substitute be referred to the Committee on Resolutions to report at the next meeting.

DEATHS FROM RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Marshal G. Fish, Engineer, and Wm. Mixner, fireman, of the freight train that ran off the track near Point Breeze on Wednesday, died to-day from injuries received. Thos. Mehan, the conductor, is badly scalded, and is not expected to live.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, May 7.—Exchange in fair demand; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 101@103 premium; Short Sight, 104@105 premium; 60 days, gold, 125@126 premium; Short Sight, 129@130 premium; on London, 156@158 premium; on Paris, 128@129 premium. Spanish Gold, 236@237.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER HAS COME!—STYLES OF HATS for gentlemen now ready. KNOX, No. 212 Broadway.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Cuba, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Burpee, Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, Jr., Mrs. Creighton, H. C. Holmes, A. Johnson, Henri A. R. Moen, John Adams, Rev. Fergus Ferguson, Rev. Dr. Morrison, Mathew Stewart, J. M. Clark, Miss Caroline Barke, Mrs. Stevenson and infant, J. B. De la Costa, Mr. and Mrs. E. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Hon. Dr. J. H. Graham, Rev. J. C. Baxter, J. P. Worrall, Mrs. Ackroyd, Benjamin Johns, Arthur Osborne, G. H. Johnson, Geo. T. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Armand, S. Wornes, Jos. Kosminsky, Mr. and Mrs. Cryder, four children, nurse, and maid, Jefferson Coolidge, two Misses Appleton and maid, Louis Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wakeling, Wm. England, R. D. Crawford, Capt. Stewart, R. A., Master E. Sothern, B. Mensudy, Edward Corn, C. M. Talcott, Mr. and Mrs. Fellier, Jas. Wilson, J. J. Worswick, Mrs. Worswick, D. G. Tilton, Mr. Renshaw, Wm. Sahnon, W. G. Constable, Mr. and Mrs. Grenfell and maid, Mrs. and Miss Clark, E. J. Price, H. G. Bridges, J. Jose Ramos, D. D. Litchfield, Mrs. Kenyon and daughter, D. F. Boardman, Mrs. Boardman, three children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston and child, W. Wheeler Smith, J. L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bridge and maid, J. F. Guild, A. Stowell.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.—Solomon Wolcot, Mrs. S. Bauer and child, Miss Bella Hoyt, F. Garcia y Santiago-Husliman, Henry Richards, Mrs. S. Wolcot, J. Sanchez y Garcia, G. Marly y Paul, Capt. J. Phelan, R. Suarz Salis, Richard Walcot, Miss Maggie O'Brien, A. Garcia y Santiago, James Smith, V. Gamiudo y Artazo.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:50 | Sun sets.....7:03 | Moon rises.12:57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12.46 | Gov. Island...1:35 | Hell Gate...2:57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 7.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Graf Bismarck, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Thuringia, (Ger.,) Meyer, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; City of Havana, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Albemarle, Kelley, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Vineland, Bowen, Baltimore, W. Dzell; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Regulator, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Mary Whitridge, Cutting, Shanghai, Salter & Livermore.

Barks Moewe, (Ger.,) Wulff, St. Valery, France, Funch, Edye & Co.; Pietro G. (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; R. W. Griffiths, Drummond, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Alma, (Ger.,) Tobias, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Michael, (Ger.,) Rentil, London, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Concord, (Br.,) Cudner, Newry, G. F. Bulley; Tula, Miller, Belize, W. Jex & Co.; W. H. Bickmore, Bickmore, Cadiz, H. W. Loud & Co.; Fortuna, (Port.,) Wergarta, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brunn; Virginia, Johnston, St. Pierre, Mart., Reynal & Co.; Ada H. Hall, (Br.,) Johnston, N. S., L. F. Brigham; Fairfield, (Br.,) Hunter, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Robert Mowe, Abbott, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; San Pieto, (Ital.,) Lauro, Trieste, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Alcyone, (Br.,) Rood, Halifax, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Anna Colton English, Indianola, Tex., Tupper & Beattie; B. L. Eaton, Adkins, Key West and Pensacola, Benner & Pinckney.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship America, (Ger.,) Bussins, Bremen April 22, and Southampton 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong gales from S. W. to N. W., with high sea, the entire passage. May 1, lat. 44 53, lon. 39 40, passed steam-ship Baltimore, from Bremen, for Baltimore; 2d, lat. 44 12, lon. 42 40, passed a Hamburg steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 43 35, lon. 45 10, passed an American ship, with a black square in foresail, bound E.; same day, lat. 43 42, lon. 47 52, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 3d, lat. 42 40, lon. 51, passed a British ship bound E., showing signal letters V. W. N., 4th, lat. 41 36, lon. 55 42, passed steam-ship Koln, hence for Bremen; same time, saw ship W. T. Hayward, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) and ship Europa, (Ger.,) bound E.; 5th, lat. 41 17, lon. 59 29, passed a French steamer bound E. The A. brings 23 cabin and 160 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Pereire, (Fr.,) Daure, Havre April 23, and Brest 25th, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie. April 27, lat. 48 03, lon. 22 05, passed ship Caledonia, from Havre, for New-Orleans; May 5, lat. 43 51, lon. 43 06, passed steam-ship Leipzic, bound E. The Pereire brings 59 passengers.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Eldia, (of Plymouth, Eng.,) Pinkham, Palermo 51 ds., with fruit to order.

Bark Ellida, (of Cork,) Dunlap, Cork 55 ds., in ballast to Wester & Co. May 4, lat. 39 20, lon. 72, passed the wreck of a vessel of about 1,000 tons, painted black, with her masts gone by the deck; two schooners were alongside, taking out cargo.

Bark Embla, (Norw.,) Larsen, Havre 46 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Gio Sono, (Ital.,) [illegible], [illegible] 60 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Schr. John F. Chandler, (of [illegible], N. S.,) [illegible], Wentworth, N. S., 10 ds., with 230 tons plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Lane, Pigeon Cove.

Schr. Young Teazer, Slocum, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia, Perry, Machias, with spiling to G. S. Snow.

Schr. Neptune, Holmes, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Sinbad, Perry, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Nile, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Carrie Jones, Colcord, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Helena, (Br.,) Holmes, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to W. E. Duryea.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George P. Trigg, Linneken, Gloucester, with fish to George P. Trigg.

Schr. American Eagle, Shaw, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cabinet, Westfall, Newport.

Schr. Thos. P. Cooper, Sleeper, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Bloomer, Mason, Mount Desert, for Rondout.

Schr. Undine, Jones, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Nellie Eaton, (new,) Grierson, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Ellwood, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Prospect, Gandy, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Josephine, Wallace, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. Lizzie Cochrane, Bennett, Bangor, with lumber to Cross & Austin.

Schr. Dolphin, Carr, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Ira Laffrinier, Coleman, Boston.

Schr. Connecticut, Staples, Stonington, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Harry Percy, Bath, with lumber to J. Boynton's Son.

Schr. Nulato, Small, Beaver Harbor, N. S., with spiling to E. L. Snow.

Schr. Game Cock, Brown, Millstone Point.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. W. D. Mangum, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Terrill, New-Bedford.

Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Allan Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Niagara, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence.

Schr. Minquas, Heany, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Prudence, Halsey, Providence.

Schr. H. B. Diverty, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. Pointer, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. J. M. Richards, Davis, Providence.

Schr. Treasure, Taylor, Somerset.

Schr. J. H. Borden, Dodge, Fall River.

WIND.—Sundown, moderate, N. N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Thuringia, for Hamburg; Italia, for Glasgow; Gaelic, for London; City of Havana, for Havana; Old Dominion, for Richmond; bark Elba, for Havana; brigs Rising Sun, for Demerara; Manlius, for St. Jago; Ciarabelle, for Arroyo; Gambia, for Jacksonville; schr. A. F. Ames, for Darien, Ga.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—Arr. steamers Martha Stevens, from New-York; John S. Shrive, from Philadelphia.

Cld. steamers Wm. Crane, for Boston; Josephine Thomson, for New-York; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; barks Argo, for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders; Geromma, for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders; Teodolinda, for Belfast, Ireland; brig Torrent, for St. Jago; schrs. Gettysburg, for Charleston; A. L. Lockwood, for Boston.

Sld. bark Saga, for Queenstown.

BOSTON, May 7.—Arr. steam-ship Olympus, from Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 7.—Arr. bark Express, from Fortress Monroe; schr. J. A. Macomber, from Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 7.—Sld. United States steamer Powhatan, for Norfolk.

Passed out, barks Fra Francisco, Copeleola, Dido, for Cork; Progress, for Baltimore; Elverpol, for Montevideo; Harver, and brig Starlight.

GALVESTON, May 7.—Cld. ships Ironsides and Progress, for Liverpool; bark Hymmet, for Havre.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 7.—Cld. bark Adger, for Rotterdam; brig Incarnata, for Cette.

Arr. at the Passes, steamer City of Houston, from New-York.

Sld. to-day, steamers Memphis, Liberty, and Jose; ship Marchmont; schrs. Annie L. Conant and Sophie Kranz.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The steam-ship Indiana, of the American Line, sld. for Liverpool this afternoon with sixty cabin and 200 other passengers. Her cargo includes 33,000 bushels of corn.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The steamer Nevada, from Panama, is coming up the harbor.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 7.—Arr. ship Gen. Shipley, from Havre, yesterday; steam-ship America, from Baltimore.

Sld. barks Pausticka, for Brunswick; Augusta, for Liverpool; schr. T. T. Tasker, for Philadelphia; barks Carl George, for Nova; Jas. Peake, for Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steam-ship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, from Liverpool, arr. 6th, reports May 1, lat. 46 04, lon. 39 49, passed a Ger. steamer, bound E.; same day, lat. 46 01, lon. 39 58, passed steam-ship China, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 45 36, lon. 41 21, passed bark Medusa, (of Halifax,) bound W.; 2d, lat. 44 18, lon. 45 12, passed a National steamer, bound W.; 3d, lat. 42 20, lon. 54 30, passed a Ger. steamer, bound E., showing signal letters R D K P.

DISASTER.

The British bark Carlin Craig, with a cargo of coals from Troon, was lost on the 14th of April while going into Santiago de Cuba.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 7.—Sld. for the United States, Simone Stella, Amicizia, Maritana, and San Ciriaco.

Arr. out from the United States on the 6th inst., Pembroke Castle, John C. Munroe, Albatross, and Aurelie.

Arr. out from the United States on the 7th inst., Endymion, Buona Famiglia, Daniza, and Magna Charta.

GLASGOW, May 7.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Trinacria, Capt. Thompson, from New-York April 23, arr. here last night.

QUEENSTOWN, May 7.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Richmond, Capt. Brooks, from New-York April 26, for Liverpool, arr. here at 8:30 o'clock last evening.

ANTWERP, May 6.—Arr. steam-ship C. F. Funch, Knudsen, New-York.

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BRIDAL GIFTS.
AT RETAIL BY
The Gorham Company
NO. 1 BOND ST., Near Broadway.

SILVER
PLATED
TABLE WARE.
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
NO. 550 BROADWAY.

WADE & CUMMING
The Great West Side
CLOTHIERS,
Nos. 261 and 263 8th av., corner 23d st.,
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
One of the Largest, Best, and Cheapest Clothing Houses in the City.
A SPLENDID VARIETY OF
MEN'S & BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS
AT PRICES FAR
BELOW THE USUAL RATES.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES.
Pronounced by the first musical talent, seminaries, the press, &c., &c., the
BEST PIANOS MADE.
Prices as reasonable and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship.
WAREROOMS,
FIFTH AVENUE
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Manufacturers, and dealers in
Boynton's "Brick and Portable Heating Furnaces," "ELEVATED" and "LOW OVEN" Ranges, "NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-place Heaters, COOKING and HEATING STOVES.
Send for Circulars—No. 234 Water St., N. Y.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. BRADY IN THE SALVAGE SUIT.

Capt. Cornelius L. Brady gave the following testimony before Commissioner Hibler, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday afternoon, in the suit brought by him against the American Steam-ship Company:

I am the libelant in this case; was in Liverpool on the 21st of February last; purchased a ticket for a passage to Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania from the agents, paying about $31 50 in gold; went on board that afternoon; there were twelve passengers in the steerage, and Mr. Walton and myself in the cabin. The vessel sailed the 21st; had moderate weather up to the 23d; stopped the 22d about four hours to repair the engine-room; on the 23d commenced to encounter strong westerly gales, with heavy seas, which continued up to the 27th. On the morning of the 27th encountered a violent gale from the north-west, with a high, confused sea, the ship laboring badly and taking heavy seas, sweeping everything movable from the decks; at noon the weather became more moderate; encountered a furious gale from west to north-west early in the afternoon; the sea ran fearfully, and the ship strained frightfully; the day ended with a violent hurricane; the wind was about north-west; on the night of the storm—that is, on the 27th—I was on the officers' companion-way, looking out; I did not retire, because I wanted to note the storm; was met by Capt. Bradburn; he was coming on deck from the purser's room; had a short conversation; shipped a gigantic sea over the starboard beam or abaft it, which stove in the forward end and part of the starboard side of the social hall, flooding the saloon; I went aft, and with the carpenter proceeded to repair the social hall; about midnight the ship encountered the centre of the cyclone; about this time, while changing watches, and while I was still in the social hall at work, she shipped another fearful sea over the starboard side, forward of the beam, placing the ship for a time in a critical condition, she being in the trough of the sea; so great was the shock to the ship that I thought she would hardly raise to the next sea. At the time I was in the social hall. We thought she was going to pieces. Never felt a worse shock. Williams, the steward, sang out to me that the sea had stove her forward hatches and was filling; ran down the saloon companion-way into the steerage; found a majority of the crew and passengers there, including Mr. Rivers. They were all panic-stricken. Mr. Rivers was on the port side of the deck leaning against the pump-well, with a globe lamp in his hand. Seeing nobody doing anything for the ship, and knowing her danger, I ordered all present to pass the lower hatches upon the deck, to secure the upper hatches, and detailed all hands into three gangs to execute those orders. Seeing the Captain's servant, I told him to tell Capt. Bradburn what I had done. Mr. Rivers was leaning against the pump-well saying nothing. Asked him if he was not one of the officers. His reply was, "Yes, Sir." I asked him why he was not trying to save the ship. He shrugged his shoulders, and asked, "What can I do? What do you want me to do?" I told him to go with the rest and get the hatches secured. He went among the men already obeying my orders, and I took no further notice of him. The Captain's servant returned and sang out that he could not find Capt. Bradburn, that he was afraid he was overboard. I told the men to use all possible dispatch to secure the hatches, and started on deck to look for myself. Experienced some difficulty in getting the men to work. It was necessary to use force to some and encouragement to others. I went on deck to the after wheel-house. Asked the quartermaster at the wheel where Capt. Bradburn was. He replied he had gone forward a short time previous to the bridge. Seeing no person or officer on deck aft, started forward to the bridge to look for Capt. Bradburn. At this time it was blowing a hurricane, and the ship was in the trough of the sea. When I saw the wreck of the house and bridge I realized that Capt. Bradburn and his men must have been washed overboard. Went forward and found no person. Immediately went below to see if my orders were being executed. When I went on the steerage deck to the main hatch, found a portion of the men at work. A portion I could not see. I did not know what had become of them. It was understood that Capt. Bradburn and the officers were washed overboard, and it created great consternation. Realizing the necessity of some one taking command of the ship, I directed the men to secure the hatches, and started on deck to take charge. On my way Blake, first assistant engineer, cried out, "For God's sake, Mr. Brady, take charge of the ship." Several sailors called at the same time; the purser and the doctor implored me to take command. I replied that I had done so and called out to the chief steward not to allow any liquor about. This was the first time I saw Peterson that night from the time I was in social hall. When I got on deck the ship was going from six to seven knots, making from thirty-seven to thirty-eight revolutions. I ran into the engine-room and ordered the engineers to go dead slow, just so she would turn over the centre. This order was promptly obeyed, and I ran on deck. From the time I went on deck to look for Capt. Bradburn to the time I came on deck to take charge, after giving orders to slow down, the ship was without a commander. There was no person on deck except the men in the after wheel-house. When I got on deck it was blowing, and the ship in the trough of the sea. When I went into the wheel-house the ship's head was south-west with wind north-west. Quartermaster Murphy said he was steering south-west, a half or three-quarters west. I told him to port helm and let the ship come up head to the sea; brought her up gradually from south-west to west north-west, six points, and hove her to. She ceased her laboring and straining so heavily, and took little water on deck. Remained in the wheel-house, looking out the only window that was open, steering the ship by the sea. Every time the wheel was moved I gave the order when and how to move it. I brought the ship up from west north-west to north-west half west, and remained in the wheel-house until between 9 and 10 o'clock the next morning. About 2:45 I left the wheel for a few minutes for the first time to put a pair of boots on. Mr. Rivers came into the wheel-house and reported to me that he had secured one of the hatches. That was the first time I saw Rivers come to the wheel-house that night. I asked him to stop there, but he refused, as he was wet and cold and had no rest. I went away and stayed three minutes, when Rivers went away, and I did not see him again until the next morning. From the time the big sea struck until I took charge about fifteen minutes had elapsed. About 6 o'clock on the morning of the 28th the weather became more moderate. I moved the ship ahead slow. Gave directions to have the hatches permanently secured, but afterward found the order had not been complied with. Found the men were stowed away in the hold, among them being Daniel Whittaker. Ordered the purser to bring the articles on deck, call the roll and ascertain how many men were lost. Mr. Eddowes came aft to the wheel-house about daylight and asked me to retain charge of the ship, saying I was the only competent man aboard. The purser, doctor, and several others asked me previous to the muster to keep charge. At the muster all were present except the man at the wheel. I told them I had been asked by a majority of the officers to take charge of the ship, and there was not a dissenting voice.

CHOLERA IN ITALY.

A letter from Dr. Maragliana, Sanitary Commissioner to the *Movimento* of Genoa, shows that since the end of February the cholera has revived in the five provinces where it had already claimed a certain number of victims. These provinces are respectively Vernazza, Monterosso, Manarola, and Riomaggiore. The disease reappeared in consequence of great earthworks in connection with the railway, which brought together 4,000 workmen, placed under the most deplorable sanitary conditions. It has been found necessary to disperse them by force and to isolate the cholera patients and their families. The cholera has also made its appearance in Genoa and in different parts of Liguria. It has made its way from Vergatto to Porretta, and thus threatens to invade the centre of Italy. Prof. Brugnoli and Dr. Rosi, commissioned by the Provincial Council to inform themselves of its progress, have adopted rigorous measures for the isolation of the cholera patients, having verified the deaths of three persons from this disease, which appears to have been imported by the laborers of Vernazza. Great precautions are, therefore, held to be necessary.

SUICIDE OF AN ENGLISH COUPLE.

A Paris dispatch to the London *Daily News*, dated April 24, runs as follows:

"The suicide of a young English couple at the Hotel St. Petersburg, No. 35 Rue Caumartin, has been the talk of all Paris to-day. I have just returned from the Morgue, where the bodies, as is the French custom, are exposed to public view for identification.

Immense crowds congregated about the door of the Morgue, many people not having nerve enough to go in, but eagerly asking questions outside. The sight, indeed, was not one which it might have been thought anybody would have cared to look upon from mere curiosity. The man's age appears to be about thirty. He is of short stature, with very small hands and feet, great muscular development of the arms, shoulders, and chest, short brown beard and mustache. Altogether he has the air of a fashionable English athlete. His clothes, which, together with those of his companion, were hung above their heads to assist in their identification, were a morning suit, well cut, and of the first quality. I heard a Frenchman say that he looked as if he never had had a care in his life. His companion, presumably eighteen or nineteen years of age, looked as though not in the same station of life, though her clothes were good and her linen fine. Her hair is singularly long, and dressed with curls turned up in Victoria bands, as was the fashion twenty years ago. Her height is five feet; plump in form, menacing stoutness. An Englishman present said he was familiar with the man's face, which he had seen for years in Rotten row. The silver plates on the dressing-case have no mark or cipher.

This unfortunate couple arrived at the hotel on Wednesday afternoon, each carrying a small valise in hand. The gentleman asked for a good room. Being told that there was only one, on the fourth floor, the lady said: "Never mind; we can change to-morrow." They did not come down for dinner, which provoked notice, though not alarm; but at 2 on Thursday, no response being made to knocks, the door was broken open, and the strangers, half undressed, were found dead in bed, locked in each other's arms. On the counterpane was an empty phial, which had contained prussic acid. A full bottle of laudanum was on the night-table.

The Police report states that, whereas the woman had been dead ten hours, the body of the man was warm when found. Hence the conjecture that possibly the murder led to a remorseful suicide. The marks on the linen of both were clumsily cut out with scissors, and the rags burned in the fire-place, but a ticket in the man's hat showed that it was bought of MacCarthy & Co., No. 30 Ludgatehill and No. 30 Gresham street. This is the only clue to the identity. Telegrams to the London Police have not yet produced any information. The woman had no wedding-ring, but a turquoise ring reversed to simulate one. She was in an advanced state of pregnancy."

THE INUNDATION.

EXTENT OF THE OVERFLOW IN LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, AND MISSISSIPPI.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 3d inst. says that a quarter of Louisiana and a large portion of Arkansas and Mississippi were then under water, and it goes into detail as follows:

"Of the fifty-three parishes of Louisiana, thirty-one are partially or entirely covered by the inundation; Moorehouse, Carroll, Madison, Franklin, Ouachita, Union, Richland, Caldwell, Tensas, Catahoula, Concordia, Avoyelles, Pointe, Coupee, St. Landry, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Assumption, Ascension, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Bernard, Plaquemines, St. Helena, East Feliciana, Livingston, and St. Tammany. These parishes contain about 375,000 people—one-half of the whole population and seven-twelfths of the agricultural, laboring, or producing population of the State—upon whom not only New-Orleans is dependent, but also the North and Europe itself for clothing and supplies. The lands overflowed are calculated at about 2,300,000 acres, about one-fourth of which was under cultivation in corn, cotton, and sugar when the flood began.

Looking at the various sections thus afflicted we find first the Yazoo Valley. Here the Mississippi has broken through at Hushpakana and Bolivar and transformed the whole Yazoo Valley into an inland lake. Along the Amite, from its source in Mississippi to Lake Pontchartrain, the low lands are all under water, washing out a poor but industrious class of people, almost all white. The Pearl River overflow is more of a freshet than a flood; the rains alone are answerable for it. The bridges between New-Orleans and the North have been washed away, and the saw mills along that stream, that supplied New-Orleans and the South-west with lumber, have suffered a great deal.

In Arkansas, although the Chicot and St. Francis crevasses cover some 1,600,000 acres, yet they have not caused such loss as in other parts of the country, as, for instance, the Ouachita and Black River bottoms. Here the condition is most frightfully appalling, with little chance of relief for months to come. For over 200 miles the Ouachita has spread out its stream to from ten to fifty miles wide. When the inhabitants fled to the back lands with their property, they encountered the waters flowing from the Mississippi crevasses. Thus between two floods their only refuge was the housetops, where they are now living, having lost their cattle, their clothing, even their power to work.

The four great cotton parishes of Madison, Tensas, Concordia, and Carroll are filled by quite a number of crevasses at Bass, quarter of a mile wide, Point Lookout, Hard Times, Buck Ridge, Glasscock, half a mile wide; all of them averaging seven feet in depth, and opening the country to an artificial river to miles in width. Just below the mouth of Red River occur the two most murderous crevasses in the State, the Morganza and Hickey; the Morganza, nearly a mile wide, running at the rate of three and a half miles an hour; the Hickey, a third of a mile in width, ten feet deep, and pouring in at the rate of nine and a half miles an hour. After covering the river-front parishes of Poine Coupé, West Baton Rouge, and Iberville, the water from the crevasses swelled the Atchafalaya, Lafourche and Teche to such a volume as to overflow every parish on its course to the sea—St. Landry, Lafourche, Lafayettee, Terrebonne, St. Mary, and others. Here the waters deal double destruction, overflowing the richest alluvial country in the world, and destroying one-third of the sugar crop of the State. Back of the banks dwell the small settlers, Cadiens and others, who are dependent on their hunting, and the products of their fields and their cattle for support from day to day. Several lives have been lost here. Those who remain are crying for food and clothing. Below New-Orleans, in Plaquemines, almost the whole country has been inundated.

To sum up the flood from Memphis to the Passes, the crevasses are over fifty miles in width. Through them flow streams greater and more powerful than the mighty Mississippi itself, and which pour out on this devoted country 2,600,000,000 cubic feet of water every hour. Not only is this water thrown on the land, but it must find its way to the sea through 600 miles of low alluvial lands. It is not hyperbole, then, to say that the Mississippi is wider now than the far-famed Amazon, whose mouth is 250 miles in width. The loss to the crops has been calculated as follows: Cotton, 300,000 bales; sugar, 40,000 hogsheads, and almost a total destruction of the tobacco and rice crops, the last one of the most promising and ever increasing industries of Louisiana."

THE INFANT PRINCESS MARIA OF ROUMANIA.

A correspondent writes to the London *Times*, from Bucharest, under the signature "F. B.": "Thursday, April 9, the national flag, floating half-mast high on the Bucharest Palace, announced to the inhabitants that their little Princess was no more. She was a beautiful and lovable child, three and a half years old, and only four days previous in apparently rude health, but suddenly fell a victim to scarlatina. A most sincere regret and sympathy pervades all classes for the Prince and his excellent wife, the Princess Elizabeth De Wied, the more particularly as it was their only child, though their marriage was celebrated the 15th of November, 1869. The Salic law prevailing here, the Roumanians were not mourning for the loss of an heir to the throne, but in pure sympathy for the affliction of the parents, both of whom are thoroughly liked and respected for their domestic virtues. According to Continental custom, interment follows rapidly after death; in consequence, the remains of the poor babe were the same evening conveyed, escorted by troops of cavalry, to the Summer Palace, formerly the ancient Monastère de Controceni, and the following day, at 2 P. M., was appointed for the funeral service in the church in which it had been baptized. The Summer Palace is situated about five miles from the City of Bucharest. The day being pre-eminently fine, the road presented an unbroken line of pedestrians and carriages, the latter being mostly open. The Ministers, officers, civic authorities, and foreign Consuls were all in full court costume, the Boyards and civilians in full dress, and their ladies in the deepest mourning, but their sombre toilets were still the very acme of taste and luxury (*par parenthèse*, the Roumanian ladies surpass in richness and elegance Parisian toilets.) Throughout the whole length of the road on each side at intervals of about twenty yards were sergents-de-ville or military Police. Nearly all the public and a large portion of the private carriages being open, the scene, though melancholy, was most brilliant, and if one could have divested one's mind of the sadness and solemnity of the occasion, one might have fancied it was occasioned by a Queen's drawing-room or fête at the Botanical Gardens. On arriving at the monastery all left their carriages and passed on foot within its ancient walls to the church, making their way through crowds of troops supporting their colors draped in crape. The front row was entirely composed of superior officers, with crape on the left arm, and at their sword handles. All the troops had crape on the left arm. All branches of the military and navy were represented. On entering the sacred edifice the blaze of light from the hundreds of wax lights in the gorgeous chandeliers, the funerel *torchères*, and the votive and other *cierges*, was dazzling. In the midst of this temple, beneath the dome, raised on an elevated bier, reposed the earthly remains of the beloved child, inclosed in a coffin covered with white satin ornamented with broad silver lace. It was almost as large as that of an adult, which was, doubtless, explained by the remains being inclosed in several shells. The upper part of the coffin and bier was covered by wreaths of the richest flowers. Ranged round this funereal altar were young girls clad in white from head to foot, their faces being veiled with semi-transparent veils, their heads being crowned with wreaths of violets and their waists girdled with the same. The Greek churches are all comparatively small, so that not one-tenth of the rich assistants could be accommodated within. It is not the custom to sit in them, there being but a few seats ranged around the walls. Place was made for the ladies directly behind the young girls, and behind them stood the officials and officers. No ladies but in the deepest mourning were allowed access to the church. As soon as the service commenced some of the ministering priests distributed to each gentleman in the church long wax *cierges* decorated with black crape bows. In the Greek Church no organ or other musical instrument is used. The service is chanted by the priests, assisted by a choir of very young boys. At interval hymns and anthems resounded through the aisle till, the service concluded, the coffin was transferred by superior officers to a portable bier, also covered in white, ornamented with silver lace and flowers on the coffin it supported. The same, preceded by the priests and choir, and followed by all the assistants in procession, passed out of the church, and in front of that portion of the monastery which for some years has been fitted and used by Prince Charles as his Summer Palace. The cortége then, by circuitous walks through the palace gardens, descended to the valley 100 feet beneath. The monastery, from its plateau, dominates the country around for miles. The priests in their superb robes the whole way swinging and agitating their censers left in their train transparent clouds of sweet odors. The long procession of thousands having descended to the valley, again ascended the hillside to a small enclosed space where the tumuli of fresh earth denoted the poor child's resting-place. It had been the favorite spot where it had in its little life sported, and where half a dozen days previously it had been playing with its nurse. Just about this spot on the heights overlooking it were hundreds of young girls clothed in white, who united with the choir their silvery voices, and behind these thousands of sympathizing persons of all degrees. From valley to hilltop hymns filled the air with sweet sounds as the funereal flowers filled it with sweet odors. When the little body was lowered into its sylvan grave, few eyes surrounding it saw clearly, for all were dimmed by tears. Then came the awful thud of the clay on the coffin, sounding the mournful requiem of the last earthly farewell, and the mourners and spectators dispersed."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Western Union... 71⅝	100 North-western... 42¾
1800 do... 71⅝	400 do... 42⅝
1500 do... 71⅝	100 do...s3. 42⅝
200 do...s3. 71⅝	300 do... 42½
400 do...c. 71⅝	200 do... 42⅝
100 do... 71⅝	100 do... 42½
1100 do... 71⅝	1800 do... 42¼
100 do...b3. 71⅝	300 do... 42
300 do...c. 71½	300 do... 41⅞
1500 do... 71½	100 do... 41⅞
200 do...s3. 71⅝	500 Union Pacific... 31¼
800 do... 71½	100 do... 31⅛
3400 do... 71½	400 do... 31⅛
1000 do...c. 71⅝	1100 do... 31
1600 do... 71½	100 do...c. 31
700 do... 71⅝	500 do...c. 31⅛
500 do... 71½	400 do...s3. 31¼
300 do... 71½	100 do...s3. 31⅛
1100 do... 71⅜	300 do... 31
100 do...s3. 71¼	900 do... 30⅞
900 do... 71¼	1600 do... 31
100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 97⅞	200 do...c. 30⅞
300 Lake Shore... 74⅞	200 do... 30¾
100 do... 75	500 Union Pacific...s3. 30⅝
100 do... 74¾	500 do...c. 30⅝
1500 do... 74⅝	200 do... 30¾
1400 do... 74⅝	400 do...c. 30⅞
1100 do... 74½	100 Tol. & Wabash... 39¾
100 do...s3. 74⅝	100 do... 39⅝
813 do... 74⅝	200 do... 39¼
700 do... 74⅝	100 do...c. 39⅝
400 do... 74½	600 do... 39½
1000 do... 74⅝	100 C. C. & I. C...c. 19½
400 do... 74¼	400 St. Paul... 33½
1100 Pacific Mail... 44	100 do... 33⅝
100 do...b3. 44	600 do... 33¼
200 do...b3. 44	600 do... 33⅛
800 do... 43¾	300 do... 33
300 do... 43⅝	300 do... 32½
400 do...s3. 43½	600 do... 32
200 do... 43½	800 do... 32⅛
300 do... 43⅞	100 do... 32¼
400 do... 44	300 Ohio & Miss... 24
100 do... 44	500 do...c. 23¾
300 do... 44	100 do... 23⅝
200 do... 44⅛	100 Rock Island... 97¾
400 do... 43¾	800 do... 97½
100 do...c. 43¾	100 do... 97⅝
300 do... 43⅝	200 do... 97½
100 Erie Railway... 35	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,100 U.S. 6s, '81, R. 119⅝	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65...small. 119⅛
2,000 U.S. 5-20 C. '64. 117	10,000 U.S. 5s, '81, C. 115
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new... 119⅛	12,800 U.S. 5s, 10-40 R. 114⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$14,000 Tenn. 6s, old. 82½	20 N. J. Cen...s3. 105½
1,000 do... 82⅝	100 do..b. c. b3. 105¾
10,000 Tenn. 6s, old,	100 do... 105½
ex coup... 64⅝	1000 C. & Rk. Isl. b. c. 97⅞
3,000 do... 64½	300 do... 97¾
3,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 82¼	100 Harlem... 128
3,000 Tenn. 6s, new,	100 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 74⅝
ex coup... 64⅝	100 do...b3. 74½
10,000 Va. 6s, Def... 11	300 do... 74½
2,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 97½	100 do... 74⅝
5,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st. 105¾	100 do... 74¾
11,000 do... 106	800 do... 74⅞
11,000 C. & N. W. Con.	400 do... 74¾
cou. G'd B... 83½	100 do...c. 74½
5,000 do... 83	200 do... 74¾
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st,	100 do...c. 74¾
LaC. Div... 89	100 do... 74⅞
5,000 Mor. & Es. 1st. 104	700 do... 75
1,000 Mich Cen. 7s.. 95⅛	1275 do... 75⅛
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8s. 108½	100 do...c. 75⅛
5,000 Lake S. Div. B. 94¼	200 do...c. 75
6,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 92	200 do...s3. 75
3,000 Erie 4th... 94½	800 do... 75
10,000 N.Y.C. 1st, reg. 105⅝	100 do...s3. 74⅞
6,000 U. P. 7s, L'd G. 80½	300 do...c. 75
2,000 do... 80	800 do... 74⅞
2,000 U. Pac. 1st... 86	200 T., Wab. & W. b. c. 39⅝
5,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 86	100 do... 39¾
1,000 do... 85½	200 do... 39⅞
15,000 Har. 1st, 7s C. 103½	100 do... 40
1,000 St. L. & I. M. 2d. 75	200 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 51½
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 94¼	300 do... 52
75 Metrop. Bank... 135	200 Un. Pacific. b. c. c. 30⅞
20 Fourth Nat. Bank. 106	800 do... 30⅞
100 Del. & H. Can. b. c. 116½	200 do...c. 31
200 Am. Dis. Tel. b. c. s3. 49	100 do... 31⅛
300 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 71¼	600 do... 31
200 do...s3. 71⅛	1000 do... 30⅞
700 do... 71⅛	100 do...b3. 31
2300 do... 71	1400 do... 31⅛
900 do... 70⅞	100 do...b3. 31¼
100 do...c. 70⅞	100 do...b3. 31⅛
200 do...b3. 71	900 do... 31
400 do... 71	100 do...s3. 31⅛
200 do... 71⅛	100 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 41⅞
200 do... 71¼	1400 do...b3. 42
800 do... 71⅜	100 do... 41⅞
500 do... 71½	900 do... 42
500 do... 71⅜	300 do...s3. 42⅛
300 do...c. 71½	100 do...s30. 42¼
100 do...s3. 71⅜	600 do... 42
600 do... 71½	400 do... 42¼
1400 do... 71⅝	100 do... 42⅛
100 do...s3. 71½	100 do... 42⅜
1100 do... 71¾	100 do... 42½
2500 do... 71⅞	500 do... 42⅝
1000 do...b3. 72	200 do... 42½
3800 do... 72	200 do... 42⅜
100 American Ex... 63	100 Morris & Es...b. c. 95
10 Wells-Fargo Ex... 77	120 do... 95⅛
100 Erie Railway. b. c. 35	530 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 32
200 Pac. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 43⅝	200 do... 32⅛
600 do... 43½	100 do... 32½
500 do... 43⅜	300 do... 32¾
700 do... 43¼	200 do... 32⅝
100 do...c. 43½	100 do...s3. 32½
400 do... 43½	400 do... 32⅝
300 do... 43⅝	300 do...c. 32⅞
200 do...b3. 43¾	700 do... 33
300 do... 43¾	100 do...b3. 33
100 do...s3. 43¾	800 B., H. & Erie. b. c. 1⅜
100 do... 43⅞	36 N. Jersey...b. c. 122½
300 do... 44⅛	60 Del., L. & W...b. c. 107
1300 do... 44¼	200 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 29
200 do...s3. 44⅛	100 do...c. 29
200 do...s60. 43½	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 23½
10 do... 44	100 do... 23⅝
200 N. Y. C. & Hud. b. c. 97⅞	100 do... 23¾
50 do... 98	100 do...b3. 24
10 do... 98⅛	200 do... 23⅞
100 do...b3. 98	400 do... 24
100 do...s3. 98	300 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 19½
100 do...c. 98	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 West. Union...s3. 71⅞	400 Union Pacific... 31
600 do... 71⅞	1600 do... 30⅞
400 do... 71⅞	200 do...c. 30⅞
300 do...s3. 71⅝	1000 do... 30¾
100 do...c. 71⅝	1500 do... 30¾
1600 do... 71⅜	800 do... 30⅝
300 do... 71⅞	300 do...c. 30¾
100 do... 71⅝	2300 do... 30¾
1300 do... 71⅝	100 do...c. 30⅜
500 do...s3. 71½	200 do...b3. 30½
300 do... 71½	300 do...c. 30¼
1500 do... 71⅜	500 do... 30¼
1100 do... 71½	100 do...b3. 30⅜
100 do...c. 71½	100 do... 30⅛
400 do... 71⅜	1800 do... 30¼
500 do... 71¼	100 do...s3. 30
100 do...c. 71⅛	700 N. Y. C. & Hud... 97⅞
100 do... 71¼	50 do... 98
2400 do... 71⅛	100 do... 97⅝
700 do... 71	100 do... 97¾
25 U. S. Express... 67½	100 Ohio & Miss...c. 24
500 North-western... 42¼	100 do... 23⅞
500 do... 42⅛	200 do... 23¾
200 do...s3. 42⅛	200 do... 23½
400 do... 42	100 do... 23¼
100 do...s3. 42	100 do...b3. 23⅜
700 Pacific Mail... 44¼	200 Rock Island... 97½
1600 do... 44⅛	100 do... 97⅝
400 do... 44	200 do...s3. 97¼
200 do...c. 44⅛	300 do... 97¼
100 do... 44	100 do...c. 97¼
700 do... 43⅞	1200 do... 97¼
100 do...s3. 43⅞	200 do... 97⅛
200 do...b30. 44	400 do... 97
400 do... 44	100 do...s3. 96¾
100 do... 43¾	200 do... 96½
300 do... 43⅝	100 do... 96¼
200 do...s3. 44½	400 do... 96⅜
600 Erie Railway... 35⅛	200 do... 96½
100 Lake Shore...c. 74⅞	300 do... 96¾
500 do... 74⅞	300 do...s3. 96½
1200 do... 74¾	300 do... 96⅝
100 do...s3. 74¾	500 do... 96½
600 do... 74⅝	600 do... 96⅜
200 do...s3. 74½	30 do...opg. 97
700 do... 74½	100 do... 96⅝
100 do... 74⅝	200 do... 96½
100 Pac. R. of Mo...s3. 35	50 do... 97
300 St. Paul... 32½	400 Tol. & Wab... 39⅝
100 do... 32⅝	300 do... 39½
300 do...c. 32⅜	200 C., C. & I. C... 19½
	100 do... 19⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$17,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62... 115	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N... 119½
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62... 115⅛	6,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67... 120⅜
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64... 117	10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68... 119⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65... 116⅝	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. S. 6's. b. c.. 94⅞	1100 U. Pac...b. c.. 30⅜
6,000 N. C. 6's specl.	200 do...c. 30⅜
tax, 3d cl...b. c. 8	2300 do... 30¼
5,000 Ten. 6's New,	400 do... 30⅛
ex coupon... 64½	200 do... 30
2,000 Chic. & N. W.	2800 do... 30¼
Con. C. G. B... 83½	700 do... 30½
10,000 do... 83⅜	200 Chic. & N. W. b. c. 42¼
1,000 B. C. R. & M. 1st 65	500 Chic. & R. I. b. c. 96⅛
900 West. U. Tel..b. c. 71⅛	65 do... 97
100 do...b3. 71⅜	400 do... 96½
200 do... 71¼	600 do... 96⅜
700 do... 71⅛	1100 do... 96½
900 do...b3. 71¼	300 do... 96⅝
500 do... 71⅛	100 do... 96¾
200 do...s3. 71	200 do... 96½
2800 do... 71	200 do... 96⅜
200 do...c. 71	100 do... 96¼
1800 do... 71⅛	100 do... 96⅜
100 do... 71¼	500 do... 96½
200 do...b3. 71⅜	400 do... 96½
100 do... 71⅜	100 Chic. M. & St. P. b. c. 32½
1300 do... 71½	200 do... 42⅜
250 Con. Coal of Md. bc. 40	100 do... 32⅝
100 do... 40½	100 Tol. W. & W..b. c. 39½
720 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 43⅝	100 do... 39¼
200 do... 43⅞	1000 H. & St. J..b. c.. 28¼
100 N.Y.C.&H.R. bcs3. 97⅝	100 do... 28
100 do...s3. 97½	700 do... 27½
100 do... 97⅝	100 do... 27⅝
100 do... 97¾	35 N. J. Cen...b. c. 105⅛
100 Harlem... 128	45 P. Ft. W. & C. G'd. b. c. 93½
400 do...bc.. 128	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 23⅜
100 L. S. & M. S. b. c.. 74½	1600 do... 23¼
2200 do... 74⅝	1100 do... 23½
200 do...b3. 74¾	100 do...s3. 23¼
700 do... 74⅞	100 do... 23¼
10 Clev. & P. G'd. b. c. 88¼	100 Pac. R. of Mo. b. c. 35
200 do... 88	300 St. L. K. C. & N. Pf. 21

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

200 Western Union... 71⅝	100 North-western... 42¼
800 do... 71⅝	100 do... 42½
300 do... 71½	100 North-western Pf. 60
1100 do... 71⅝	600 Union Pacific... 30⅝
1000 do... 71¾	300 do... 30½
1000 do...b3.. 71¾	400 do...b3.. 30⅝
900 do... 71⅞	600 do... 30¾
800 do...b3.. 72	900 do... 30⅞
100 do...s30.. 71⅝	1000 do... 30¾
100 do... 71⅞	100 do...s10. 30¾
100 do...s30.. 71½	300 do...s3.. 30¾
600 do... 71¾	300 do... 30⅝
400 do... 71⅝	1000 do... 30½
200 do... 71¾	500 do... 30⅝
100 do...b3.. 71¾	300 Rock Island... 96⅞
600 Pacific Mail... 44	100 do... 97
400 do... 44⅛	300 do... 97⅛
100 do...b3.. 44⅛	800 do... 97
500 do... 44	500 do... 96⅝
200 do... 43⅞	400 do... 96¾
100 Am. Dist. Tel... 49	300 St. Paul... 32⅞
21 U. S. Express... 67	43 Del. Lac. & W'n.. 107
210 N. Y. C. & Hud... 98	100 Tol. & Wab... 39½
300 do... 97⅞	100 do...b3.. 39⅝
200 do... 98	100 do... 39⅝
200 Erie Railway... 35¾	200 do... 39¼
100 Mich. Central... 76	200 Ohio & Miss..b3. 23⅞
100 Lake Shore..b3.. 73	400 do... 23⅞
700 do... 74⅞	200 do... 23¾
2000 Lake Shore... 75	200 Han. & St. Jo... 27¾
300 do...b3. 75	300 do... 28
200 do... 74⅞	100 St. L. & K. C...s3. 21
300 C., C. & I. C... 19½	100 Pac. R. of Mo..s3. 35

THURSDAY, May 7—P. M.

The shipment of $500,000 American Gold Coin by the Hamburg steamer, (touching at Plymouth, England,) and the advance of Sight Bills on London to $4 91 to the £ sterling, stiffened the price of Gold to-day to 112⅜@112½ ₱ cent. after the Treasury sales of $1,500,000 at 112.24@112.33 ₱ cent. The gross amount bid for at the Treasury was $4,840,000 at 111.76@112.33 ₱ cent.

Money continues in easy supply to the Stock paper at 3@5 ₱ cent. on call, and on Merchant paper at 5½@7 ₱ cent. prime names.

On the Stock Exchange the *Bull* and *Bear* fight on Telegraph and the Western Bonds is kept up with much spirit, and the position of one or more of the so-called "great operators" is supposed to have been reversed in the last few days. There was unexpected weakness and a pressure to sell Union Pacific, in which Mr. Jay Gould is reputed to have recently had a large interest, excited remark, and the same parties are credited with free sales of Rock Island down to 96¼ ₱ cent. The Telegraph Stock and Lake Shore both had a pretty strong outside support, and Pacific Mail ruled with some steadiness. The "light-weight" Western Roads, North-west Common, and St. Paul Common, were about the same as yesterday, and the Preferred Stock of both Roads partially higher. There was a good deal done in North-west Common, and a fair amount of St. Paul Common. The Public Funds were firmer in the afternoon, on the advance in Gold and Exchange.

At the close of the general market, at 3 o'clock, the feeling was steady at the following comparative quotations.

Closing Quotations—MAY 7.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	115	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	117⅞	118
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120¼	120⅜
American Gold	112¼	112½
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 88	$4 88*
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98	97¾
Chicago and Rock Island	97¾	96¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾
St. Paul Common	33½	32¾
St. Paul Preferred	51	51½
Western Union	71½	71¾
Union Pacific	31¼	30½
Lake Shore	74⅞	74¾
Toledo and Wabash	39½	39½
Harlem	126	128
North-west	42⅞	42½
North-west Preferred	60¼	60
C., C. and Indiana Central	19½	19½
Delaware and Lackawanna	106¾	106¾
Central New-Jersey	105½	105¾
Panama	106½	106½
Erie	34⅝	35½
Ohio and Mississippi	24¼	23½

*Sight $4 91 to £ Sterling.

The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day $717,000 Gold Interest, and $12,000 in redemption of the Principal of the Public Debt.

The Customs receipts at the New-York Sub-Treasury were $389,000 yesterday and $290,000 to-day.

The Union Pacific Road earned, gross, in March $687,000, and net (after deducting operating expenses) $348,000. The net in March last year was $377,000 on a gross traffic of $708,000.

Mr. Charles E. Carryl, of Messrs. William Alexander, Smith & Co., has been elected a member of the Stock Exchange.

The following are the Exchange Board bidding prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81... 119⅝	5-20 reg., '67... 119½
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81.. 121½	5-20 coup., '67... 120⅜
5-20 reg., '62... 115	5-20 reg., '68... 119½
5-20 coup., '62... 115	5-20 coup., '68... 120
5-20 reg., '64... 116¼	10-40 reg... 114⅞
5-20 coup., '64... 116⅞	10-40 coup... 114⅞
5-20 reg., '65... 116¼	5s reg., '81... 115
5-20 coup., '65... 118	5s coup., '81... 115¼
5-20 reg., n. i., '65... 119⅛	6s Currency, 1895-9.. 116½
5-20 coup., n. i., '65.. 119½	

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railroad Bonds:

Alb. & Sus. 2d... 97½	D., Mon. & Tol. B.. 98
Boston, H. & E. 1st.. 25½	Buf. & Erie New B. 95
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, g. 66	Lake S. Div. Bds... 94
Chic. & Alton Inc... 95½	L. S. Cons. Coup. 1st. 97¼
Joliet & Chic. 1st... 107	L. S. Cons. Coup. 2d. 87½
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st. 92½	L. S. Cons. Reg. 2d.. 87½
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st. 108	Mich. Cen. Con. 7s, 1902 95
Chic., R. I. & Pac... 105¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87... 94
C. of N. J., Con. Con.. 100	N. Y. C. 6s, R. Est.. 86
M. & St. P. 1st 8s. P. D. 105½	N. Y. C. 6s, Sub'n... 86
M. & St. P. 1st La C. D. 88	N. Y. C. 7s, '76... 101
Chi. & N. W. S. F... 102½	N. Y. C. 7s, Con., '76. 101
Chic. & N. W. Con. B. 87¾	N. Y. C. 7s, 1865-76.. 101
Chic. & N. W. 1st... 101	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C. 105⅞
C. & N. W. Cou. Gold B. 83	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R. 105⅝
Gal. & Chic. Ex... 101	H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85. 105¼
Gal. & Chic. 2d... 97¾	Harlem 1st, 7s coup.. 102
Chi. & Mil. 1st... 94¾	Harlem 1st 7s, reg... 103½
Del., L. & W. 1st... 102	Cent. Pac. gold bds.. 94
Del., L. & W. 2d... 103	Union Pac. 1st bds... 85⅞
D., L. & W. 7s, Conv. 104⅛	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.. 80
Morris & Es. 1st... 103½	Union Pac. Inc. 10s.. 85½
Morris & Es. 2d... 100	Union Pac. S. F... 70
Mor. & Es. 7s, '71... 92	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st... 78¼
Erie 1st, Ext... 101	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d... 70
Erie 4th, 7s, '80... 94½	Pac. 7s, g'd by Mo... 98
Long Dock Bonds.. 98	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st. 107
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 88	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d. 94
Han. & St. Jo. L. G. 98	Clev. & Pitt. C. S. F. 96½
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, Con. 79½	Clev. & Pitt. 4th... 89⅜
Dub. & S. C., 2d Div. 87½	Col., Chic. & I. 1st... 83
Ced. Falls & M. 1st... 79½	Alton & T. H. 1st... 100
M. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d... 98	Alton & T. H. 2d, pf. 87½
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c. 101	B. & S. Ill. 1st 8s... 94
Clev. & Tol. S. F... 103	Tol., P. & W., E. D. 77
Clev. & Tol. N. Bds.. 94	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 75
Cl., P. & Ash. Old B. 97½	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90. 80
Cl., P. & Ash. New B. 94	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st. 75

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 7.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¾	102
City 6s, new	104½	104⅝
Camden and Amboy	123½	124
Pennsylvania Central	101	101¼
Reading	113½	113¾
Lehigh Valley	61	61¼
Catawissa Preferred	40½	41
Philadelphia and Erie	18	19
Northern Central	31½	32
Lehigh Navigation	89	89¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	96½	97

The Central Pacific Road returns a gross traffic of $1,132,000 for the month of April, against $1,129,000 last year. For the four months of the current year the business is $3,667,000, as against $3,650,000 for same months in 1873.

The St. Paul earnings for April are $742,000, against $574,000 last year. And for the four months of 1874, $2,630,000, against $1,887,000 in 1873.

In the Philadelphia market Pennsylvania Central Stock has advanced to 101¼ ₱ cent. Ex five ₱ cent. Dividend. Reading is 113½@114.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A WALL ST. BANKING AND COMMISSION firm with a long established business, embracing commercial paper, wish to add $50,000 as special capital. Satisfactory references can be given. Address, with real name, CAPITA, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

ALBANY LUMBER MARKET.

As a general rule the market the week before the receipts of Lumber by canal rules quiet; this, however, has not been altogether the case this year, for notwithstanding the very backward season and the stormy weather there has been more than the usual activity, and we hear of some good sales having been made since our last report. It is estimated that there has been over 45,000,000 feet already shipped hence this Spring, and the district shows decided signs of reduced stocks. The Lumber and Saw-log drive on the Ottawa has not commenced yet; on some of the lakes and streams the ice is 30 inches thick.

At East Saginaw on the 27th 1,000,000 feet changed hands; dealers are confident of a pick-up in the trade. At Bay City Logs are brought down by building dams, and such aids only can bring them along.

The Lumber receipts at Oswego to the 1st inst. were 14,308,000 feet; in 1873 they were 3,479,500 feet, and in 1872 they were 17,061,300 feet.

At Chicago to the 1st inst. the reported receipts by lake were 60,481,000 feet; in 1873 they were 54,874,000 feet; the shipments, by rail, from Chicago since Jan. 1 were 121,821,000 feet, against 82,330,000 feet in 1873.

River and Eastern Freights are quoted as follows: To New-York, ₱ M., $1 25@$1 50; Bridgeport, $2; New-Haven, $2; Providence, $2 50; Pawtucket, $3; Norwalk, $1 75; Hartford, $2 75; Middletown, $2 25; New-London, $2 50; Philadelphia, $2 75; Baltimore, $4; Richmond, Va., $5; Boston, Soft Wood, $5; Boston, Hard Wood, $6.—*Albany Argus.*

MEMPHIS PRODUCE MARKET.

MEMPHIS, May 7.—Flour—An advance asked, but none established. Corn unsettled; 93c. bid, 95c. asked. Oats firm and scarce at 63c. Lard in fair demand and higher at 11c.@12c. Bacon in fair demand and advanced; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Sides, 10¼c.@10½c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 7, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	13	Crude Turp., bbls	100
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Resin, bbls	943
Cotton, bales	1,062	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,001
Copper, cakes	169	Pork, pkgs	1,195
Dried Fruit, pkgs	110	Beef, pkgs	986
Eggs, bbls	3,272	Cut-meats, pkgs	490
Flour, bbls	8,240	Grease, pkgs	18
Wheat, bushels	51,580	Lard, pkgs	634
Corn, bushels	48,800	Lard, kegs	100
Oats, bushels	8,975	Butter, pkgs	3,390
Rye, bushels	1,050	Cheese, pkgs	2,550
Malt, bushels	1,400	Tallow, pkgs	151
Beans, bbls	12	Pea-nuts, bags	10
Peas, bushels	300	Pea-nuts, bushels	1,553
Corn-meal, bbls	196	Rice, pkgs	56
Corn-meal, bags	280	Starch, bxs	900
Hides, No.	1,104	Tea, half chests	196
Hides, bales	15	Tobacco, hhds	648
Leather, sides	2,853	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	145
Moss, bales	72	Whisky, bbls	1,148
Spirits Turp., bbls	396	Wool, bales	22

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchant's Exchange, were as follows:

By the steamer Thuringia, for Hamburg—265 bales Tobacco, 2 cases Cigars, 1 Scale, 2 cases Handles, 20 Trusses' Lawn-mowers, 7 cases Pianos, 2 cases Drugs, 125 hhds. Tallow, 37 bales Leather, 30 pks. Florida Water, 14 bxs. Blacking, 5 bxs. Sand-paper, 20 bales Sand-paper, 95 bales Shoe-nails, 20 bales Blacking, 57 Bxs. Bacon, 20 Silver Bars, 140 Reapers, 57 Mowers, 37 pks. Hardware, 750 tcs. Lard, 34 cases Sewing-machines, 12 rolls Leather, 1 case Lamp Goods, 419 Oars, 5 pks. Clothing, 30 cases Machinery, 28 pks. Furs, 1 case Rubber Goods, 210 pks. Axes, 22 cases Spokes, 241 kegs Caviar, 14 bxs. Meats, 21 bbls. Guts, 15 bales Skins, 533 Wet-salted Hides, 48 hhds. Tobacco, 21 Empty Casks, 12 cases Maple Wood, 25 bbls. Beef, 12,500 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Italia, for Glasgow—15,000 Grain Bags, 261 bbls. Fish Oil, 97 bxs. Bacon, 8 hhds. Bacon, 150 tcs. Beef, 3 cases Manufactured Wood, 565 Oars, 20,980 bushels Corn, 1,300 bbls. Flour, 100 pks. Tallow, 50 hhds. Tallow, 121 cases Sewing-machines, 50 bbls. Pork, 2 cases Organs.

By the brig Conoid, for Newry—9,687 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Michael, for London—2,596 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Gaelic, for London—20 pks. Manufactured Tobacco, 22 pks. Roots, &c., 47 bbls. Provisions, 40 Wheels, 25 bxs. Dye-wood, 1,206 bxs. Bacon, 335 tcs. Pork, 150 tcs. Beef, 51 bales Furs, 15 cases Handles, 26 cases Sewing-machines, 124 hhds. Tobacco, 67 pks. Hardware, 3 pks. Drugs, 100 bales Domestics, 701 pks. Tea, 121 half-chests Tea, 10 hhds. Lard, 1 tierce Lard, 10 bbls. Lard, 120 bbls. Pork, 290 bxs. Hams, 1,273 bbls. Flour, 10 bbls. Tongues, &c., 50 tcs. Middles, 400 bbls. Resin, 926 bxs. Cheese, 21 bales Leather.

By the brig Fortuna, for Oporto—15 hhds. Tobacco, 60 pks. Clocks, 393 bbls. Rosin, 4,192 bushels Wheat, 10,200 Staves.

By the brig W. H. Bickmore, for Cadiz—125,600 Staves.

By the bark R. W. Griffiths, for Matanzas—400 Empty Hhds., 39 cases Bottles, 946 Shooks, 54 cks. Heads, 33 cks. Glassware, 3 bxs. Perfumery, 2 bxs. Drugs.

By the schooner Mary Jane, for Arecelbo—1 box Rubber Goods, 200 bxs. Kerosene, 500 bags Rice, 150 bdls. Shooks, 25 bdls. Heads, 1 box Chairs, 3 bxs. Woodenware, 2 bxs. Billiard-tables, &c., 2 Iron Safes, 1 bale Mats, 3 cases Beer, 5 bxs. Corn, 30 bxs. Eatables.

By the brig Diana, for Gothenburg—2,167 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig San Pietro, for Trieste—8,563 cases. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Moroe, for St. Valerie—11,580 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Alma, for Hamburg—5,502 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Pietro G., for Cork—36,247 bushels Corn.

ASHES—Pots have been slow of sale at $6 75 ₱ 100 lbs. for the best samples. Pearls inactive at $9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COCOA—Has been in quite moderate supply and light request, with Maracaibo quoted nominally at 26c.@28c.; Caraccas at 15c.@35c., and Guayaquil at 10½c.@11c., gold.

COFFEE—The market has been very quiet, with prices about nominal; sales have been reported of 2,600 bags Rio, per E. M. Maschwitz, on private terms. Stock of Brazils in first hands in New-York, 97,052 bags; stock other than Rio, 56,661 bags and 32,300 mats Java, 10,487 mats Singapore. Sales of other than Rio for the week include 1,000 mats Singapore, 1,172 bags Maracaibo, 1,010 bags Laguayra, 575 bags San Domingo, sold in lots for consumption within our range. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c.; fair, 18¾c.@19c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 20¾c.@21c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17½c.@22¼c., gold; Java, 23½c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@21½c.; Porto Rico, 19c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@21c.; Mexican, 18½c.@20c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 19½c.@21c.; Ceylon, 20c.@22c.; Savanilla, 19c.@21c.; Curacoa, 18c.@19c., and Jamaica, 18c.@20c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—For early deliveries there has been more demand, from both spinners and exporters, with prices ⅛c. higher. Sales have been reported of 1,302 bales, of which 468 bales late yesterday, including 300 bales to exporters and 1,002 bales to spinners. Future deliveries have been ruling 1-16c. higher, with a good demand. Last evening, after 3 P. M.—May, 100 bales, s. n., 17c., 100 bales at 17 3-32c., no notice to-day. June, 100 bales at 17½c.; 200 bales at 17 17-32c. July, 400 bales at 17 15-16c. August, 100 bales at 18 3-16c. September, 200 bales at 18c. October, 200 bales at 17 23-32c.; 200 bales at 17¾c. December, 100 bales at 17 17-32c. Total, 1,900 bales. Sales to-day, up to 3 P. M.: May, 800 bales at 17 1-16c.; 900 bales at 17⅛c.; 100 bales at 17 5-22c., no notice to-day; 1,600 bales at 17 5-32c.; 500 bales at 17 3-16c.; 400 bales at 17 5-32c.; 200 bales s. n. at 17 5-32c.; 300 bales at 17⅛c., no notice this week; 100 bales at 17 7-32c.; 200 bales s. n. at 17 5-32c. June, 200 bales at 17 17-32c.; 200 bales at 17½c.; 400 bales at 17 17-32c.; 1,600 bales at 17 9-16c.; 2,000 bales at 17 19-32c. July, 200 bales at 17 31-32c.; 100 bales at 18c.; 100 bales at 17 31-32; 200 bales at 18c. August, 200 bales at 18¼c. October, 400 bales at 17¾c. November, 100 bales at 17⅝c.; total, 13,800 bales. Grand total, 17,300 bales. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,959 bales, and thus far this week, 19,344 bales, against 25,275 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,587,914 bales, against 3,285,645 bales the preceding season. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 41,684 bales; to the Continent, 13,475 bales. Stock in New-York, 133,509 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 375,832 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14	14
Good Ordinary	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	16½	16⅝	16 13-16	16 13-16
Low Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Middling	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼
Good Middling	19⅛	19¼	19½	19½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered more freely, and prices have been quoted 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. lower, without leading to much activity, the demand from all sources having been comparatively tame. Export buyers have been purchasing with reserve. The sales since our last have been 11,350 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 25, chiefly at $4 75@$5; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 25@$6, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; inferior to very good Extra State, $6 15@$6 65, chiefly at $6 35@$6 50; very good to very fancy do. and City Mill Extras at $6 65@$7 75; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $6 05@$6 60, mostly at $6 25@$6 45; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 15@$6 65; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 60@$7 75 ₱ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.

No. 2 Flour	$4 25@$5 25
Sour Flour	4 50@ 5 75
Superfine State and Western	5 25@ 6 00
Extra State	6 15@ 7 75
Extra City	6 20@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	7 80@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 15@ 6 65
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 05@ 6 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 85@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 60@10 50

Southern Flour has been in less request at drooping prices. Business wholly in a jobbing way. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at from $6 35@$7 75 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 75@$10 75 for ordinary fancy to choice Family Extra, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour inactive within the nominal range of $6 75@$8 75 ₱ bbl....Rye Flour has been fairly active and firm at $4 80@$6 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 650 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$6 ₱ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been moderately active, but with the advantage as to prices in favor of buyers. We quote at from $3 60@$4 35 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4@$4 35 for fair to choice; $3 70@$4 for White do.; $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 65@$4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 1,525 bbls. chiefly Brandywine and Western, within the range, including 570 bbls. Golden Ear at equal to $4 35 delivered.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been moderately sought after on the basis of $2 75 ₱ box, for full count.

FISH—In a jobbing way a fair movement is noted, but the market is otherwise dull. Quotations about steady. We quote: Dry Cod from $4 25@$5 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $15@$23; No. 2 at $14 50@$16; No. 3 at $12 50@$13 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $5 90@$6; Smoked Herring at 30c.@35c. for Scale, and 25c. for No. 1, ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 05 ₱ keg.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in less confident demand, especially for export, the firmer range of ocean freights operating against the outward movement. Prices of most grades of Spring have been quoted lower, in the instance of prime samples, about 1c.@2c. a bushel, closing weak. Winter Wheat has been in moderate request, but at easier and irregular figures. Millers are purchasing quite sparingly at the moment. Sales have been reported since our last of 89,000 bushels at $1 50, $1 52 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 56@$1 58 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., $1 48@$1 62 for ungraded Iowa and Minnesota do., $1 61@$1 64 for No. 1 Spring, $1 62½@$1 65 for Winter Red Western, $1 38 for inferior Spring, $1 65 for common White Western, $1 53@$1 54 for No. 2 North-west Spring; also, 16,000 bushels Canada Club, to arrive next week, $1 60, and 10,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, to arrive from the canal, $1 56....Corn has been in more liberal supply and quoted rather cheaper toward the close, with a moderately active inquiry noted, mainly on home trade account. Sales have been reported of 71,000 bushels at 82c.@87c. for New Western Mixed, closing at 82c.@86c.; and at 86c.@87½c. for Old Western Mixed, closing at 86c.@86½c., and for New White Western, 86c....Rye has been quiet within the previous range; 1,000 bushels Western were sold at $1 07....Barley dull and irregular....Malt quiet and nominal....Oats have been actively inquired for, and quoted ½c. a bushel higher, closing generally strong in price, with a limited offering noted of prime samples. Sales have been reported since our last of 75,000 bushels at 66c.@68½c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, and 67c.@68½c. for White do.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in less request, with prime shipping quoted at $1@$1 05, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 20@$1 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been generally slow of sale at about former rates, with Oat quoted at 90c.@$1; Wheat at 50c.@55c., and Rye at 55c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs. Some dealers quote by the ton thus: Hay, prime Timothy, $28@$30; Hay, fair to good Timothy, $24@$26; Hay, shipping grade, $20@$22; Hay, common, $15; Straw, No. 1 Rye, $14@$15; Straw, No. 2 Rye, $12@$13; Straw, No. 1 Oat, $18.

HIDES—Have been quiet and unchanged; sales have been reported of 650 Texas and 500 City Slaughters on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—The current movements are on a moderate scale in the leading kinds of stock, with values quoted about steady.

MOLASSES—The market for foreign has been ruling firm, with light offerings of desirable stock. We quote: Cuba, Muscovado, Refining, (50 test,) 40c.; Grocery do. at 38c.@48c.; Cuba, Centrifugal, 30c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@70c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 38c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 68c.@76c. for good to fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet and steadily held; sales have been reported of 1,425 bbls. good Strained at $2 75; 750 bbls. common do., $2 65; 275 bbls. No. 2 at $3@$3 05, and 75 bbls. Pale at $5@$6. For Wilmington delivery a cargo of 200 bbls. Strained was sold on private terms. Spirits Turpentine has been about steadily held; merchantable order has been offered at 41c. Sales have been reported of 150 bbls., in lots, at 41c.

NAILS—Sell only in a jobbing way on the basis of our quotations. Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 60d., quoted at $3 90@$4; 8d. and 9d., $4 25; 6d. and 7d., $4 50; 4d. and 5d., $4 75; 3d. and 4d., $5 50; 3d. fine, $6 25; 2d., $7; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4 25; Finishing Goods, $4 50@$6; Clinch Stock, $5 50@$6 50 ₱ keg.

PETROLEUM—The market has been ruling dull and lower; Crude in bulk has been quoted at 6⅛c.@6¼c.; Refined at 14⅛c. Sales have been reported of 2,500 bbls. Refined, for prompt delivery, at 14⅜c.; 2,500 bbls. do., last half May, 14⅜c., and 3,000 bbls., prompt, 14⅜c.; 15,000 bbls. June, July, August, 15¼c., and 15,000 bbls. do., 15⅜c.; cases at 19½c.@20c. Naphtha at 8½c. In Philadelphia the market has been quiet and unsettled; Refined offered at 14⅞c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been offered at unchanged prices, with a dull market; sales have been 100 bbls. Old Mess, on the spot, at $16; New Mess has been quoted at $17 12½ for spot lots; $17@$17 05 for May; $17 20@$17 25 for June; $17 45 for July. Dressed Hogs have been ruling a trifle lower; quoted at 7⅝c.@7⅞c. for City. Bacon has been inactive and unsettled; sales have been 100 bxs. City Long Clear at 10c.; and 90 bxs. do. on private terms; Short Clear has been quoted at 10c.@10⅛c. Cut Meats have been sparingly dealt in, with prices unchanged; sales have been reported of 30 tcs. bagged Hams, 14¼c.; 500 loose City-pickled Shoulders, 7⅞c.; 2,000 loose fresh Hams, 10¾c., and 20 bxs. Clear Bellies, 14 lbs. average, 10⅝c.; also, 500 loose City Hams, 13c.; loose City Shoulders quoted 8⅛c.@8⅜c. Lard has been ruling weak and quiet, closing steadier; sales have been reported of 300 tcs. on the spot at 10 9-16c.@10⅝c.; 100 tcs. "Crackim," on private terms; 1,250 tcs., contract for May, 10 9-16c.; 1,250 tcs., June, 10¾c.; 500 tcs. July, 10⅞c.; 250 tcs. August, 11c. Kettle has been quoted at 10¾c.@11c.; sales have been reported of 200 tcs. on private terms; City Steam has been offered at 10½c.; sales have been reported of 200 tcs. at 10½c. Refined has been dull at 10⅞c. Beef has been quiet, with 50 bbls. sold. We quote at from $9 50@$12 for Plain Mess; $11@$14 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; $20@$23 for Prime Mess; $24 50@$28 50 for India Mess; $30@$31 for Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams dull at $24@$25 50 for Western, and $16@$23 for Southern. Butter and Cheese have been without quotable change.

SALT—Has been quite sparingly sought after since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $1 80@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been neglected and quoted nominal at 5½c., gold, ₱ lb.

SOAP—Has been in moderate demand in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9¼c.@9½c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Meet with a slow sale generally, with Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 25 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 10; Cassia at 25c.; Cloves at 42½c.@45c.; East India Pepper at 18c.@19½c.; White Pepper at 28c.@29c.; Pimento at 12¼c.@12½c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12½c., ₱ lb., gold.

SUGAR—Raw has been less freely dealt in, with prices scarcely as strong. Sales have been reported of 280 hhds. good common to fair refining Muscovado, 7½c.@7¾c.; 425 hhds. prime refining do., 8⅛c.; 21 hhds. fair at 7⅝c.; 127 hhds. good fair at 7⅞c., and 70 hhds. Martinique at 7¼c.@7⅝c. We quote: Fair Refining at 7¾c.; good do., 8c.; prime, 8⅛c.; fair to choice Grocery do. 8¼c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9½c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7⅝c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅝c.@7⅝c. Refined Sugars have been in good request, with Crushed quoted at 10½c., Powdered at 10½c., Granulated at 10½c., A's at 9⅞c.@9¾c., and Yellow at 8⅜c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Stock, 77,545 hhds., 58,632 bxs., 172,892 bags, and 894 hhds. Melado.

TALLOW—The market has been ruling weak and dull; sales have been reported of 50 hhds. prime City at 7⅝c., and 65,000 lbs. out of town stock at 7½c.@7⅝c., and 40 bbls. at 7½c. Of Stearine, a sale has been noted of 100 tcs. choice Western at 11⅝c.

WHISKY—Steady at 97c.; sales, 350 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—The offerings of Grain continue on a comparatively liberal scale, with accommodation on berth and charter in limited supply, and rates favoring ship-owners. Otherwise business is rather slow. The engagements were: To Liverpool, by steam, 24,000 bushels of grain at 10d. ₱ 56 lbs.; 450 bxs. Bacon at 45s.; 8,000 bushels of Grain for shipment 16th inst., at 12d. To London, by steam, 8,000 bushels grain (relet) at 12½d.@13d. To Cardiff, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 12d. To Hamburg, by steam, 50 hhds. Tallow and 1,200 tcs. of Lard at 32s. 6d. To Rotterdam, by steam, 250 tcs. Lard and 100 bxs. Bacon at 45s. The charters comprise an Italian bark, hence to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, with 2,700 quarters of Grain at 7s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, (now at New-London,) hence same voyage with 2,400 quarters of grain at 7s. 9d.; a British brig, hence to Gibraltar, for orders to the Mediterranean, with 7,000 cases Refined Petroleum, on private terms; an Italian brig, hence to Venice or Trieste, with 9,500 cases Refined do., at 32c. if to Trieste, and 33c. if to Venice, and £10 gratuity; an American bark, hence to Havre, with 3,000 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. 6d.; two German ships, hence to Hamburg or Bremen, with 6,000 and 6,500 bbls. of Refined, respectively, at 4s. 6d.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, May 7.—The following is the Commission of Appeals Day Calendar for Friday, May 8: Nos. 93, 98, 100, 103, 104, 105, 107, 111, 112, 94. The Commission adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
263—— vs. ——.	135—Sterne, &c., vs. Goepp, Administrator.
62—Dryer vs. Hyman (three motions.)	145—Strauss vs. Bernhard et al.
68—Winston vs. Mitchell Non-explosive Boiler Co.	146—Ferris vs. Ferris.
69—James vs. Cox.	149—Tooker vs. Dayton, &c.
80—Gager vs. Van Nort, Commissioner.	163—Livingston and Cher. Mfg. Co. vs. Kohn.
83—Pratt, &c., vs. Fox, &c.	176—Rickard vs. Rickard.
92—Ricketts vs. Train.	177—Leach, &c., vs. Barker, &c.
98—Ross vs. Hinman.	206—Whiting Paper Co. vs. Bott & Co.
100—In the matter, &c., created by the will of J. McCall, deceased.	212—Strauss vs. Bernhard.
103—Tillinghast, &c., vs. Tillinghast, Jr., &c.	237—County of Jackson, Mo., vs. Conner.
105—Collins vs. Merry.	240—Heather vs. Neill.
116—Dayton vs. Roche.	241—Morgan vs. Haas.
127—Rockford, R. I. & St. L. R. R. vs. Brady.	244—Markham vs. Howes.
128—Delafield, &c., vs. Hill et al.	277—— vs. ——.
132—Walter, &c., vs. Holmes &c.	258—— vs. ——.
	265—— vs. ——.
	268—— vs. ——.
	271—— vs. ——.
	Call 272—— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Brady, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
8—Chatham Nat. Bank vs. The Merchants' Nat. Bank of W. Va.	166—Indianapolis, P. & C. R. R. vs. Tyng.
17—Buchanan F. Oil Co. vs. Hoodman et al.	167—Brett et al. vs. First Un. Society of Brooklyn.
88—People ex rel. Tenth Nat. Bank vs. Green.	167½—— vs. ——.
112—— vs. ——.	168—Stevens vs. Corn Ex. Bank.
146—Boyd, executor, vs. De La Montagnie.	169—Moore et al. vs. Lunt et al.
153—English et al., executors, vs. Steele.	170—Lathrop et al. vs. Bramhall.
158—Hemmenway vs. Wilson et al.	171—Wood vs. Lockwood.
159—Heinemann et al. vs. Heard et al.	172—Knapp et al. vs. Town of Newtown.
160—Westervelt vs. Ackley.	173—Berrian vs. Sandford.
161—Cohen vs. Roche et al.	174—Hubbell vs. Van Schoening et al.
162—Godfrey vs. Moser.	175—First National Bank of New-York vs. Morrison et al.
163—Sparling, Sr., vs. Morrison.	56—Clinch vs. The South-side Railroad of L. I.
164—Livingston vs. Murray, impleaded.	
165—Rogers, assignee, &c., vs. Schmorsal.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2876—The People ex rel. Floyd et al. vs. McMurray et al.	1591—Jarvis, Jr., Receiver, vs. Bliss et al.
1417—Phillips vs. Perry et al.	1593—Dusenbury vs. Fisher
1575—Wild et al. vs. Bowns.	1595—McCreery et al. vs. Arnold, Survivor.
1577—Knox vs. The Mayor, &c.	1597—Fonda vs. Roberts.
1579—Zimmerman vs. Hunt et al.	1601—McEnroe vs. Mayor, &c., New-York.
1581—Seaman et al., &c., vs. Gleggner.	1603—Doubleday et al. vs. Baldwin et al.
1583—Fox et al. vs. Marx, impleaded, &c.	1607—Doellner vs. Gray et al.
1585—Kirk vs. Williams.	1609—Devlin vs. Mayor, &c., New-York.
1587—Spratt vs. Pottier.	1615—Mach vs. Dry Dock R. R. Co.
1589—Levy vs. Goldberg.	1619—Howe Machine Co. vs. Beach et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Landon, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
1945—Spear vs. Baxter et al.	2459—Thompson vs. Holden, impleaded.
2047—Bank of N. Y. Nat. Banking Association vs. Moore.	1175—Manufac. and Merchants' Bank vs. Meehan.
3313—Mumford vs. Moore.	2948—Green vs. Brown.
3467—— vs. ——.	3257—Dorrington vs. Newark and H. R. R. Co.
2181—Dingee vs. Small, impleaded.	3235—Langley vs. Davis.
1475—McGibbon vs. Davison.	3245—Chittenden et al. vs. Barker.
2413—First Nat. Bank of Lebanon vs. McClees	2019—Platt, Receiver, vs. Cochran et al.
1323—Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Harrison et al.	2391—Mirando vs. Yerrance et al.
1293—Same vs. Same.	2799—Fulling vs. Erich.
821—Thurnauer vs. Hermann.	2993—Hastings vs. Lockwood et al.
1183—Graham vs. McKenzie	3233—Harlem Bank vs. Todd.
2719—Nottingham Manuf. Co. vs. Kent.	3281—Coddington et al. vs. McKenzie.
2529—Keenan et al. vs. Waverley Paper Mills	3063—Rutherford vs. White
3123—Rhinelander, Executor, vs. Haas.	3011—Ferguson vs. Andrews.
2969—Merriam et al. vs. Conrad et al.	3255—King vs. Smith et al.
1295—Manufac. and Merchants' Bank vs. Costello et al.	2371—Luddington vs. Cudney et al.
	3401—Taddiken vs. Cantrell.
	3051—Fernbacher vs. McCarthy.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
731—Parsons et al. vs. Sutton et al.	667—Watson vs. Del., Lack. and H. R. R. Co.
873—Morey vs. Safe Deposit Company.	479—Gleb vs. Schafer.
41—Amerman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	559—Same vs. Same.
879—Merchants' Ex. Bank vs. Commercial Insurance Company.	713—Kendall vs. Connor.
823—Wilson vs. Meyer.	653—Petrie vs. Poillon.
1811—Maginon et al. vs. Dinsmore.	703—Livingston vs. Keech.
627—Bowne, Jr., by Guardian, vs. Munroe et al.	891—Stevens vs. Coleman et al.
341—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	833—Coleman vs. John et al.
567—Bills vs. Clews et al.	861—Strauss vs. Archer et al.
461—Puleston et al. vs. Bookstaver.	761—Burns vs. Moore.
737—Genin vs. Howell.	915—Compton et al. vs. Whitney.
	917—Egbert et al. vs. Hiffelsheimer.
	919—Lewis vs. Lewis.
	921—Kelly et al. vs. Ferguson.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Spier, J.

Nos.	Nos.
780—Bittong vs. Chamberlain et al.	958—Nat. State Bank of Elizabeth vs. Salmon, impleaded.
964—Badenhop vs. McCahill et al.	960—Kennedy vs. Kennedy.
678—Racke vs. Campbell et al.	896—Pioneer Iron Works vs. Reynolds.
904—McMicken et al. vs. Lawrence.	966—Kittredge vs. Boyd et al.
870—Keep vs. Kauffman et al.	980—Harbeck, Jr., vs. Taylor.
632—Claflin et al. vs. Meyer.	472—Hilsenbeck et al. vs. Gonser.
648—Bradley vs. The Narragansett Steam-ship Co.	906—Roche, Adm'x, vs. The Second Avenue Railroad Co.
954—The Mail Steam-ship Co. vs. Solomon et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned until Monday.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Robinson, P. J., Van Brunt and Larremore, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
148—Mariga vs. Bookman et al.	115—Soper vs. Rich.
149—Brown vs. Doe et al.	8—The People of the State of New-York vs. O'Brien et al.
151½—McEvoy vs. Maguire	9—The People of the State of New-York vs. Hickey. (7 cases.)
152—Maguire vs. McEvoy.	12—The People of the State of New-York vs. Fields et al., (2 cases.)
153—Frank et al. vs. Covel et al.	14—The People of the State of New-York vs. Monaghan et al.
155—Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Dick.	16—The People of the State of New-York vs. Miller et al.
157—Handrich vs. Bach.	17—Kingsland vs. The Mayor.
159—Blumenthal vs. Higgins.	24—Devo vs. Nutter.
162—Hartman vs. Keppel.	171—Ands Ins. Co. of Cincinnati vs. Loeber.
163—Kenting vs. Leibert.	172—Collins vs. Cantrell.
165—Van Tine vs. Wheeler.	
166—Stanley vs. Chamberlain.	
169—Hall vs. Schuchman.	
170—Fulton vs. Myers.	
21—Dunn vs. Meserole.	
23—Rommel, Jr., et al. vs. Tower.	
52—Tinker vs. Morgan.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4206—Kirchner vs. Underhill.	4335—First National Bank of Jersey City vs. Glover.
4313—Arch Iron Works vs. Weber.	4339—Wolff vs. Haacke.
4314—Voris vs. Demorest.	4341—Cassidy vs. Brady.
4317—Kolle, Jr., vs. Galvin.	4342—Hance et al. vs. Hanser.
4319—Kronethall vs. Reiffler.	4289—Underhill vs. Merchants' Life Ins. Co.
4320—Goldburg vs. Richenburg.	4343—Lander vs. Adams.
4324—Honig vs. Mills et al.	4346—Simmons vs. Dohrewend.
4326—Bonton et al. vs. Frost.	4348—Ricketts vs. Lawrence.
4330—Ricker vs. Silleck.	4349—Levis vs. Simon.
4331—Platt vs. Peppard.	4350—Goodman vs. Utley et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3748—Lewine vs. Alemania Fire Insurance Co.	4356—Phœnix Insurance Co. vs. Sulzer.
4207—Goepp et al. vs. Hetsel.	4358—McGuinness vs. Richardson.
4237—Storer vs. Sobel.	4359—Dreyfoos et al. vs. Duquesne.
3763—Hollender vs. Hollender.	4360—Foster vs. Duryea.
3855—Thulemeyer vs. World Mutual Life Insurance Co.	4364—Twine vs. Jackson.
3881—Luqueer vs. Kivlen.	4366—The Costar Co. vs. Ruhl.
4116—Dilger vs. Elberfields	4367—Ward vs. Stratton et al.
4351—Pontin vs. Smith.	4360—Veterinary College vs. Yetter.
4352—Blant vs. Domestic Sewing-machine Co.	4381—Matthrison et al. vs. Thompson.
4355—Ætna Insurance Co. vs. Spence.	4225—Dinger vs. Eggert.
	4457—Wolff vs. Moses.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4293—Isod vs. The Brooklyn Industrial Institute.	5199—Manwaring vs. Stratton.
5115—Kidd et al. vs. Peterson.	4443—Short vs. Pierce.
1678—Aaron vs. Brennan.	4444—Rees vs. Horgan.
5034—Goetze vs. Essig et al.	4447—Sweetser et al. vs. Davis.
4820—Heath vs. Hubbell.	4451—Haupt vs. Bayer et al.
4852—Hahn vs. Machaele.	4453—Clarke vs. Cleghorne.
4853—Wills vs. Haviland.	4454—Carr vs. Meller et al.
4817—Howard vs. Kittelle.	4455—Van Nostrand vs. Stiners.
4223—Weber vs. Hayman et al.	4456—Carroll vs. Malone.
4203—Tiedman vs. Goeghegan.	4501—Merritt vs. O'Brien.
3617—Herschel vs. Boody.	5204—Arthur vs. McGrath.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4240—Winant vs. Nelson.	4398—Van Duzer vs. Tabor.
4901—Hotchkins et al. vs. Boyle.	4399—Guarisid vs. Cummings.
4906—Beam vs. Krooks.	4400—Allen vs. Anthony.
5193—Susenwind vs. Beach.	4401—French vs. O'Reilly.
4384—Reitzel vs. Mollenhauer.	4402—Demarest vs. O'Reilly.
4385—Well vs. Young et al.	4403—Buck vs. Maguire.
4388—Fulda vs. Hewitte et al.	4406—Eddy et al. vs. Robinson.
4389—Caton vs. Reagen.	4407—Stewart vs. Gayton.
4391—Galloway vs. Arthur.	4410—Gollans vs. Crawford.
4392—Jayne vs. Sheffeld.	4412—Dunn vs. Rohde.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART V.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4301—Webster et al. vs. Murphy.	4424—Robinson vs. Farrell.
3965—Freeman vs. The Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Co.	4426—Sprague vs. Western Union Telegraph Company.
4089—Prial vs. Albertson.	4427—Ball vs. Williams et al.
4090—Montague vs. Mooney.	4433—Stacey vs. McNeily.
4252—Vetter vs. Frey.	4434—Collin et al. vs. Alkers.
4413—Brown vs. Hill et al.	4437—Judson et al. vs. Blackman.
4414—Winans vs. Gardner.	4442—Young vs. Pinckney.
4416—Union Printing Company vs. Ely.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Patrick Mahoney, burglary.	Chas. Burke, larceny and receiving stolen goods.
Frank Nairs, burglary.	Ellen Clifford, Jas. O'Brien grand larceny.
John Gould and Wm. Fitzpatrick, robbery.	Lottie McDougal, grand larceny.
John Reheis, felonious assault and battery.	Lillie Melrose, grand larceny.
Joseph Fields, felonious assault and battery.	Jas. Tynan, grand larceny.
Bertholemew Upton, felonious assault and battery.	Amelia Aderson, grand larceny.
John Cosgrove, Louis R. Robinson, larceny and receiving stolen goods.	Mary Sullivan, larceny from the person.
Thomas Murray, larceny and receiving stolen goods.	Geo. Baker, assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Trinn vs. Marsh; Romaine vs. Garth; Treadwell vs. Pomeroy; Lynch vs. Birdsall; Marshall vs. Jordan et al.; Bowery Savings Bank vs. Bleakley; memorandums.

Brown vs. Van Wycke; Teffey vs. Williams; motions denied.

Pratt vs. Sherwin; Chittenden vs. Otard; In the matter, &c., Van Houten; Ottendorfer et al. vs. Ludwig et al.; In the matter of the Union Square Bank; Beringer vs. Goodchild, &c.; Haas vs. Ruck, &c.; Miller, Trustee, vs. Horsford; Halloway vs. Stephens; Merchant et al. vs. Hawkins et al.; granted.

In the matter, &c., Gilbert; In the matter of Engles; orders granted.

Mott vs. Mott; report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Brewster vs. Manning; motion denied, $10 costs.

Wandle vs. Wandle; Huth vs. Cary; Solomons vs. Cary; Behrns vs. Cary, (two motions;) memorandums for counsel.

By Judge Donohue.

In the matter, &c., Hermann et al.; motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Roome vs. The Mayor, &c.; motion for new trial denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; defendant's motion for a new trial on the minutes denied.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Doll vs. Bennett; motion denied.

Latourette vs. Crollins; motion granted.

SUFFERINGS ON A BUFFALO HUNT.

The adventures of one of a party of six men who started from Denver, Col., in November last, on a buffalo hunt, are thus described by the Denver *News* of the 3d inst.: "They proceeded along the Kansas Pacific Railroad to Cedar Point, from there by wagon to Monotony, thence across to the Smoky Hill Creek, Republican River, and the Arickaree Creek, about 125 miles north of Fort Wallace, where they stayed for about two months, employing their time in hunting buffalo. During one of the severe storms which occurred James Currier became detached from his company and wandered fifteen miles from camp, being caught by one of those bitter northers for which that section of country is notorious. After being absent from early in the morning until 12 o'clock at night, he managed to reach his companions in a terrible state, on the verge of exhaustion, with his feet and ankles frozen. His companions did all in their power to alleviate his sufferings, and for fourteen hours kept his feet in snow and ice-water, but to no avail. For three weeks he remained without any surgical treatment, until the boys succeeded in carrying him to Fort Wallace, 125 miles distant, through the most severe storms nearly every day, with scarcely any fuel. On reaching Fort Wallace the post surgeon did everything that lay in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the poor man, and found it necessary to amputate both his feet, leaving him a cripple for life."

IMPORTATION OF SONG BIRDS.

Cincinnati has a regularly-organized Society of Acclimatization for the importation of birds, it being made up largely of Germans and headed by a very intelligent enthusiast named Erckenbrecher. This society grew out of the yearnings of a few cultivated Germans to hear once more, in their own groves and gardens, the familiar bird songs of the Fatherland. A small sum of money was raised by subscription, and some dozen pairs of German singing birds imported and set free. The success of the experiment was complete, and the native Cincinnatians became interested and joined in the enterprize. Nearly $9,000 in all has been subscribed, and a few days ago a second lot, comprising 1,300 birds of thirty-four different varieties, were brought over by a member of the society sent specially for the purpose. They were set free in the suburbs of Cincinnati, and at once began the work of building their nests, and preparing, it is hoped and believed, for a permanent abode. The songsters imported last year are also returning, so that Cincinnati naturally looks upon the experiment as a demonstrated success. Among these new songsters are the nightingale, the skylark, the German blackbird, and a dozen other species long enshrined in English and Continental literature, and hallowed by the early associations of all our naturalized citizens.

BANKRUPTCY DECISION.

In the matter of John Sedgwick, as assignee, Jane C. Place, and others, Judge Blatchford yesterday rendered his decision. It was as follows: "Having arrived at the conclusion on the evidence taken in the matter of the re-examination of the claim made by Jane C. Place against the estate of James D. Sparkman, in bankruptcy, for the sum of $45,369 97, with interest from March 2, 1871, that such claim ought to be allowed at that amount, it follows that I must deny the motion made in this suit for an injunction against her."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

AN AUSTRIAN MECCA.

A correspondent of *Galignani's Messenger* writes to that journal: "As from the East we have descriptions from the Holy Land, so can we from the West send to the believers at a distance accounts of those performed here, in this little corner of the earth, known to but a few, sunk in the bosom of gigantic Alps, and which might be justly named the Holy Land of Austria. This nineteenth century, this age of progress and increased civilization, has but little sympathy with the period of miracles or of blind belief. We all know this, repeat it, and are convinced of it. Hence those who are led by chance into such a district as this resort of the pious, known as Mariazell (Mary's Cell) must be amazed at what they see there, at the testimonies of belief, of illimitable faith, of the poetry of fanaticism strained to its highest extent. Mariazell, a village containing barely 1,000 inhabitants, is built on a most picturesque site, in the middle of a charming valley, surrounded by wooded mountains, and possesses a church of extreme magnificence, which is the object of the celebrated pilgrimages. The origin of this building dates from the year 1157, when a brother of the Benedictine Order of St. Lambrec ht, wishing to enlighten the ignorant mountaineers on religious subjects, settled here as a missionary, and erected a wooden cell, in which he deposited an image of the Virgin, which he had brought with him from his monastery in Carinthia. This image of the Madonna was soon considered miraculous, and became the adored patroness of the inhabitants of the village. By degrees the belief in it spread to the frontiers of Styria. Pilgrims flocked in from Moravia, Bohemia, Hungary, and Austria. It was hardly fifty years after the Benedictine friar had constructed the cell in the midst of the mountains that an event happened which gave Mariazell historic fame. A Princess of the House of Austria and her husband, the Margrave Henry of Moravia, brother to Ottacar I., King of Bohemia, fell ill. They both had the same dream. A vision appeared to them and promised them a return of health if they would make a vow to endow a modest cell to be found in a valley then well known in Styria. Restored to health, the Margrave and his wife, accompanied by a numerous suite, undertook the journey to discover this cell. They wandered about for several days, and at last came on the cell, which by their care was soon replaced by a stone chapel which still exists in the middle of the church, and is the great object of resort of the pilgrims. Still later, in 1363, the reigning King of Hungary, Louis I., having been victorious in a war which he had carried on with an enemy whose army was much more numerous than his own, inclosed the chapel in a Gothic church. He also presented it with many precious gifts; among others, an image of the Virgin, which is to be found in the treasury of Mariazell. After that the place became more and more popular, and every one brought an offering. Altars were erected on every side, and the church was found not to be large enough for the number of pilgrims who resorted there. In 1646, the Emperor Ferdinand the III. of Austria made a pilgrimage there, and meeting the Abbé of the Benedictines of St. Lambrecht expressed to him a desire to see the church improved. A celebrated Roman architect, Dominico Sciassia, was sent for, who designed and built the church as it is at present. Gifts poured in from every side. In 1757, the original chapel was surrounded with a silver railing, the gift of the Empress Maria Theresa, who visited the place with all the Princes and Princesses of the imperial family. In the same year 373,000 pilgrims visited the sacred edifice. During the different wars and foreign invasions of Austria, the church often served as a refuge. In 1805 it was used as a place of detention for the Austrian prisoners taken by the French. In 1827, on All Saints' night, a conflagration destroyed a part of the building, but it was soon restored at the cost of the numerous visitors who went there. Although in that case the protection of the Holy Virgin seemed to have been dormant in allowing her shrine to be the prey of fire, still at every period of necessity up to the present time, the Austrian Sovereigns have had recourse with the utmost confidence to the Madonna of Mariazell. This illustrious example is followed by the believers in the Empire belonging to all classes of society, and by all the nationalities composing the divers provinces which belong to the Austrian crown. In each of the gifts offered it is often possible to recognize the worldly rank held by the donor. Here are rich presents of gold and silver treasures of every sort. There are modest gifts which have perhaps cost the giver some sacrifices. Besides the costly offerings, there are to be found in the church and in the chapels contiguous a great number of pictures that might be named 'the miraculous gallery.' There are pictures of all sizes and varied artistic merit offered by the pilgrims and representing miraculous events which have occurred to themselves through the intervention of this Madonna. Many of the believers coming from Hungary and Bohemia perform the whole, or the greater part, of the journey on foot. The number of pilgrims has, nevertheless, sensibly diminished within the last ten years. Before that they amounted to from 120,000 to 130,000 per annum. Last year only 80,000 went there. This year still fewer. Is it that the zeal for these pleasant journeys is flagging? It is true that a Ministerial order forbade the assembling *en masse* on account of the cholera. The devotees enter the church on their knees, and in that position make the tour of the church and of the altar where rests the figure of the Virgin, to whom they make their appeals. It is supposed that the effigy to be seen there now, covered with diamonds and other precious stones, long ago replaced the more modest image that the humble friar bore in his own arms from Carinthia. The treasures of Mariazell include offerings from the great of every country. Mass is often performed in the chapel. The altar, which is in the form of a tent, was formerly of solid silver. The precious objects about it have most of them been given by the Austrian Sovereigns. There are presents from Maria Theresa and her daughter Caroline, Queen of the two Sicilies; from Don Miguel, of Portugal; from Charles III., the Spanish King who came to Mariazell; from the Count De Chambord, the Duchess De Parma, Marie Louise, the Pope Pio Nono, the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe, the Queen of the Belgians, and many other famous people of other countries. One of these presents was the result of a conversion *in extremis*. It is a gold pen studded with diamonds that belonged to the author Zacharie Werner, who, having written much against the abuses of the Church, offered the pen to the treasury of Mariazell in expiation of his candor. The village even is very wealthy; the inhabitants are for the most part landlords and hotel-keepers, who live during the rest of the year on the gains made out of the pilgrims, who have to pay dearly enough for their visit to the miraculous Virgin. The church, which is situated in a spacious place, is surrounded by shops where are sold at high prices all the devotional articles which the pious pilgrims could possibly require. In the middle of the place is a rotunda, where, in the sheds established there, the faithful can buy, always by paying well, all the offerings possible for the ornamentation of the church, the altar, &c. Everything coming to Mariazell bears the odor of sanctity. Nevertheless, the material well-being of the people tends rather to decrease instead of to augment. The number of pilgrims diminishes from year to year. Their substance increases little. The chaplets, the rosaries, the crowns await buyers! Will Mariazell and her pilgrimages become but a simple religious legend in the future?"

SWITZERLAND AND THE PAPACY.

Under date of April 14, the Geneva correspondent of the London *Standard* writes: An account has just been published of an interview between the Pope and a prominent member of the Swiss National Council, which will lead to the opinion that the Vatican is about to try more conciliatory measures with the Governments which are resisting its aggressions. The Deputy, though a Roman Catholic, is not at all remarkable for his obedience to the behests of his clerical advisers, and, perhaps, would form one of those through whom any compromise in the relations between Church and State in the Confederation would be effected. The accuracy of the reports of many interviews has been so frequently denied of late that a certain degree of caution is necessary in believing all that one hears of conversations with exalted personages, but in this instance the substance of the account is looked on as in the main authentic. The principal topic was the intentions of his Holiness in his further dealings with Switzerland, if what the Ultramontanes are pleased to call the present system of persecution is persisted in. Mgr. Mermillod and M. Lachat, the Ex-Bishop of Bale, continue to hurl denunciations from their safe retreats across the French frontier at the devoted heads of the Federal authorities, and promise that maledictions and anathemas innumerable shall fall on the supporters of the Anti-Papal policy. Cardinal Antonelli, who was present at the interview referred to, spoke more in sorrow than in anger of the differences existing in the Confederation; and while deploring the measures taken by the Government of Berne relative to the Roman Catholic curés and the population of the Bernese Jura, stated that the letters and sermons of the exiled Bishops exaggerated the ideas which the Holy See entertained of its probable course of action in the matter. A point on which, it is said, the Cardinal seemed anxious for information was the relation between Prince Bismarck and the Swiss Government, and the influence of the former in bringing about the conflicts in Switzerland. Again and again have the Roman Catholic clergy who have been deprived of their offices attributed the animus against the Papacy to the occult schemes of the German statesman, and their *confrères* in the neighboring departments of France, assisted by the Ultramontane press, have thereby created an intense feeling against the Swiss in general for their supposed secret alliance with the Germans in their ecclesiastical policy. The reply of the Swiss councilor to those queries was, it is stated, an utter denial of any communication or understanding with Germany with regard to the religious movement, and an opinion that any attempt to influence public opinion in that way would most likely have a quite opposite tendency, for his compatriots are extremely jealous of outside interference. The suppression of the Apostolic nunciature four or five months ago was also referred to, and Cardinal Antonelli, the account says, expressed his great desire for its re-establishment, and his sanguine hopes of success in that direction. Some conversation as to the possibility of an intervention of some of the Great Powers, under the Treaty of Vienna, closed the interview. The Pope took only a small part in it, beyond expressing his strong regrets at the condition to which "the faithful" were reduced. An instance of the reliable (?) information he receives on the subject is to be found in the statement he had just received that some of the expelled Jurassen curés were obliged to beg their bread in the streets of Besançon.

LIP READING.

The London *Times* of April 2 says: "Lord Granville presided yesterday at the examination of the children who are being educated under the direction of the Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, at No. 12 Fitzroy square. Rabelais tells of a young Italian—one Nello de Gabrielis—who, though deaf, understood all that was said by merely watching the lips of speakers. Nevertheless, up to the present time the system of teaching the deaf and dumb to communicate by means of signs has usually obtained. In the last century, however, Amman, a Swiss physician, then living in Holland, taught his pupils to watch closely with their eyes the changes which came over his face and lips when he uttered words, and then to imitate those changes before a mirror. Perfected in Holland and Germany, this system is now taught by Mr. Van Praagh, assisted by three ladies, at No. 12 Fitzroy square. There are now thirty-six children on the books, the entries on which began at Midsummer, 1872, with the names of four. The school is entirely a day school, and those children whose parents do not reside in the neighborhood are received into families near Fitzroy square. The school is not confined to any class in particular, and all the children contribute to the cost of instruction. It is not a charity. But in order to disseminate its advantages, and more particularly to make it available as a normal school for teachers, subscriptions are asked for and a list was yesterday read, which included donations from Lord Granville, Mr. Edward Majoribanks, several members of the house of Rothschild, Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock & Co., Sir Edward Ryan, Sir John Lubbock, and Mr. F. D. Mocatta. The report having been read, Lord Granville moved its adoption, and said that ably-drawn document relieved him from the necessity of making many observations. They would best perceive the results of the training given by means of the examination, and he saw present a distinguished stranger who wished to inform himself of the working of this association. At one time the deaf and dumb were treated like fools and idiots, and left to pass a miserable existence almost in the manner of dumb animals. The System Sicard did much to relieve them, and had become prevalent, but the great advantage of the system so successfully introduced at their own institution was that whereas other methods put the learner in communication only with those who know the same system, this method restores the pupil to conversation with society in general. There is no comparison between the effect of this system and that carried on by signs in stimulating the faculties. Visiting the school some months before, he had found it most interesting to note not only the progress made by the children, but especially the zest and pleasure which they showed in learning, their cheerful and healthful bearing. They now look for general support in carrying out an experiment which has by this time been tried long enough to make sure of success. Dr. Dassent seconded the resolution. He explained that the children taught by the association are not without the organs of speech, but are, like the vast majority of the so-called deaf and dumb, deficient in the sense of hearing alone. By the system those undeveloped organs are called into play, and the children sent into the world capable of conversing with their fellows. Mr. Van Praagh afterward briefly explained the plan of tuition, and invited visitors to come to the school during the time when its ordinary work is going on. The children being now called before him by their classes, the little ones repeated whatever he said, although they were born and are now absolutely deaf. The teacher coughed and asked a little boy what was that, who said, 'A cough.' Another said: 'How do you do?' after him, and wrote the words down upon a blackboard. 'Give me a picture,' said the speaker, and a little boy ran and brought a painting of a farm-yard. Asked the attributes of the several animals there represented, the children chanted out in their slow and emphatic accents, 'The cow gives milk,' 'The ducks swim in the water,' 'The bee gives honey.' A higher class repeated and wrote down strings of figures, like 26,000,003, and worked sums in 'bills of parcels.' Some good work was exhibited in drawing, a pursuit for which the deaf and dumb often display much taste. In this section a pupil of the school has been decorated by the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education with a second grade certificate. The pupils are well instructed in geography, the girls in plain and fancy needle-work. In answering questions some of them displayed remarkable intelligence. One described a visit to Wales with her sisters; another child, being asked for what Oxford and Cambridge were famous, replied, with unconscious satire, 'The boat race.' The list of those present included Mr. Jefferson Davis, to whom, in his opening speech, Lord Granville was understood to refer."

THE NEW SWISS CONSTITUTION.

A correspondent of the London *Standard* writes from Geneva, April 21: "The semi-official report of the vote on the revision of the Constitution, which took place throughout Switzerland on Sunday, shows, as had been anticipated, a considerable majority in favor of the modified scheme. The figures, as nearly as they can be ascertained, are 321,870 for and 177,800 against the proposal on the popular vote, while the requisite majority of the cantons has also been obtained, only seven cantons and three half cantons opposing. Simple as have been the alterations made in the revision submitted to the *plebiscitum* in 1872, then rejected, they have produced an extraordinary change in public feeling in many districts, and it must be regarded as a triumph for the revisionists to have changed an adverse vote of 5,000 into such a sweeping majority as 144,000. That result is, perhaps, more to be attributed to the widespread discussion of the provisions of the revised Constitution than to any internal changes; but still the slight concessions made have served to remove the fears of many who dreaded the effects of a policy of centralization. One of the most striking inferences to be drawn from Sunday's vote is the friendlier feeling which is springing up in French Switzerland toward the German-speaking portion of the Confederation. A constitutional struggle has existed for a long time between the two sections of the country, and it was urged without ceasing that the difference of language, marking the difference of races, showed two distinct nationalities, united only by a defensive contract and a community of interests. The *Suisse Romande* always exhibited a certain amount of jealousy at the preponderance of its more powerful confederate, the more so as its natural affinities might be said to point elsewhere than to the banks of the Aar and the Rhine. Consequently, when the alleged concentration of power in the capital of German Switzerland was mooted, the three French-speaking cantons—Geneva, Vaud, and Neuchâtel—opposed *in toto* the project, and in the vote of 1872 threw a majority of nearly 60,000 into the scale against it. A more conciliatory disposition has been shown of late, and the probabilities of a closer union between the two races are demonstrated by the vote of Sunday, when, in all three cantons, an affirmative vote was given to the new Constitution. The vote in Geneva was more than three to one, and in Neuchâtel more than thirteen to one, in its favor; and in Vaud 51,000 nays in 1872 were reduced to 16,000. In Neuchâtel 400 votes of *oui* in 1872 were increased to 16,000 on Sunday. In Berne, St. Gall, and other great centres of population the change was almost as great, and Zurich alone gave 54,000 of a majority. The removal of the dread of a permanent army being instituted had a good deal to do with the result of the vote. It is curious that the new Constitution has encountered the most strenuous opposition in the cantons which composed the ancient Sonderbund, and which had previously rejected the Constitution of 1848. These are the isolated districts, which are remote from intercourse with their neighbors, and the inhabitants of which are principally Roman Catholics. Of course the Ultramontanes voted to a man against the new Constitution, and their temporary victory two years ago only serves to make the present defeat more bitter. The feeling, not only in the neighboring departments of France, but in clerical circles throughout that country, was very strong on the subject; but I have not heard that it carried the anti-revisionist partisans to such a length as in 1872, when masses were publicly offered up in the French Roman Catholic chapels for the success of their co-religionists, and the subsequent rejection of the Constitution then proposed was claimed as a divine interposition. The system of voting on Sunday was the same as that in vogue in all Federal ballots. An *estampille*, or certificate of right to vote, was delivered to every male citizen over twenty years of age, and by him deposited in the electoral urns, with the addition of *oui* or *non*. The voting passed off without the slightest disturbance of any kind, and in no single instance was there an arrest for disorderly conduct at the polls."

THE LOOT FROM ASHANTEE.

The Messrs. Garrard, the well-known goldsmiths of London, have purchased all the golden curiosities brought from Ashantee. A writer who has had a private view of them says:

"We have heard a good deal of the treasure trove of the Ashantee war. To listen to some informants nothing like the loot had been seen or heard of since Pekin delivered its jade and the Taku forts their stores. The fact is that there have been few wars which produced less loot or a greater proportion of intrinsic valuables to the actual plunder of Coomassie. It consists, always saving the famous umbrella, of little but virgin gold, rudely wrought or cast into more or less artistic forms. There is one curious thing to be noticed, and that is the fact that in wrought gold there is hardly anything worth more than a passing notice. It is in the castings that the loot is so fine. One may well wonder how savages like the tribes of the West Coast have been able to attain sufficient heat to melt the native gold so that it might be cast. But there is the fact that anything which is, in our sense wrought, is rude, and that anything which is, in our idea, artistic, is cast. Many of the wrought ornaments are exceedingly curious; but there is not one of them that contains an idea in the matter of taste. The most curious things are a mask, representing a rather idiotic type of the human face, which is the property of the Rifle Brigade, and a mask, very similar, the property of the Queen, which represents a face of even lower type. But far more artistic than the masks is a human head, weighing more than four pounds, in virgin gold, the lips and the lower jaw being apparently fastened with the gag which prevents victims from yelling as they are brought up for sacrifice at the customs which some fondly hope have now been abolished. The sandals and the cap of King Koffee, the property of Lord Gifford, and composed of leopard skins and gold bands, are very notable, but hardly anything raises greater speculation than a rosary with a golden copy of what Ultramontanes call the 'Sacred Heart,' which begets a suspicion that some Jesuit priest may have penetrated to Coomassie, there become 'cold missionary,' and had his 'charms' there imitated in pure gold, as giving additional value to white men's fetish. A couple of eagles off the arms of Koffee's throne and two stags, also in gold, off the back of the royal seat, bear testimony to the dire straits to which his Ashantee Majesty was driven. There is an armadillo cap with head and ornamental claws in gold, and adorned with silver and gold plaques, and with a bunch of dyed feathers, which we believe once set off the graces of some young beau of Coomassie. Many are the necklaces with cleverly-traced patterns, obviously cast in red clay, some of them certainly derived from European patterns, others imitating the cowrie shells common to the whole of the west coast of Africa. Among the gold ornaments used as rings—consisting chiefly of savage devices representing human jaws and other parts of the body—there is not one more striking than an English sovereign of 1872, which has had a golden ring soldered on to the middle of the Queen's head, so that the device of St. George and the Dragon became a sort of signet of the ring. Then there are swords with golden hilts which were borne before the royal throne, the edges of these weapons being serrated so as to make a blow from them produce a wound as ugly as possible, although, by the structure of the hilt, it would be next to impossible for a European to hit anything with them, however skillful the aim. There are fans of lions' tails, used by Ashantee sportsmen or soldiers, for whisking away the gunpowder fumes of their flint-locks, and lions' hides are also used in forming the sheaths of large carving-knives, which have dispatched many a soul in search of those of its ancestors. Several pieces of native cloth may also interest the spectator, but it needs some little skill to tell what is really native and what has been produced in Lancashire to suit native taste.

THE NEW SWISS CONSTITUTION.

The general object of the new Constitution just submitted to the cantonal and popular vote throughout Switzerland is the introduction of the modern European system of national organization. The settlement of 1815 was a simple fact, the tie between the different Cantons being loose. Even the Constitution of 1848 left the twenty-two Cantons in the possession of many of the functions of free and sovereign States. At that time there were many advocates of a closer union among the Cantons, and in the progress of years the party which demanded that Switzerland should be made a nation, and not a mere confederation of semi-sovereign States, grew in numbers and in power. In proportion as it gained strength, the Conservatives, or those who were for "letting well alone," rallied in support of the existing Constitution. The struggle was ripe for an issue in 1872, when a revision of the Constitution was proposed by the National Party. Then, as now, the priests were opposed to the change, and headed the opposition to the measure. On the 12th of May in that year, the proposed new *Loi Fédérale*, which aimed at a concentration of authority in regard to the military resources of the Confederation, the laws, religion, education, &c., was put to the vote. In amendments of the Constitution it is necessary that a double vote should be taken—that of the cantons and that of the people at large—and a majority of each is necessary to the adoption of the proposed changes. The voting in this instance was hostile to the reformers. Nine cantons voted "*Oui*" and 13 "*Non*," while in regard to the popular vote the numbers were: "*Oui*," 255,609; "*Non*," 260,859, making a majority of 5,250 against the change. The defeat of the Nationalists was not so severe as to induce them to abandon the hope that they might succeed at a future time, and since the year 1872 active preparations for renewing the struggle were made. These exertions culminated in the scheme of reform submitted to the vote on Sunday. This scheme differs in many respects from the one proposed in 1872, which was, in many of its features, a more sweeping and radical measure. It was found necessary to conciliate the opponents of the reform by making concessions to their feelings and prejudices. Yet still the Constitution of 1874 constitutes a vast reform, and makes serious changes in the revised Constitution of 1848. It makes Switzerland a homogeneous nation, raises it to the rank of a respectable military power, equalizes its laws, establishes secular and compulsory education, deprives the priests of much of their power and privileges, and completely subjects ecclesiastical authority to the civil power. Every citizen is liable to serve in the army; the right to call them out and dispose of them is given to the Central Government. The warlike material—arms, stores, fortifications, &c.,—can be claimed and transferred to the central authority. In religious matters the changes are of equal importance. The civil authorities are entitled to "take the necessary measures for the maintenance of public order and peace between the members of the different religious communities, as well as against the encroachments of ecclesiastical authority on the rights of citizens," (Article 50.) By the same article the civil power can interfere in all matters relating to the creation of new religious communities or the division of old ones; and by subsequent articles it is provided that no bishoprics shall be created without permission, that no new convents are to be founded or old ones re-established, that the burial grounds are to be at the disposal of the State, that the performance of marriage is not to be refused on any grounds of religion or morality, that children born before marriage are legitimatized by the marriage of their parents, that the old law of expulsion and exclusion against the Jesuits is maintained and extended to all other religious orders, "the conduct of which is dangerous to the State or disturbs the peace between creeds." There are other remarkable features in the new Constitution, though inferior in importance to the foregoing. Among them are the uniform application of the law of bankruptcy and other laws, compulsory primary secular education, and the abolition of the penalty of death and of corporal punishment. In short, the new Constitution is a measure on a scale almost equivalent to a revolution.

LEDOCHOWSKI AND THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURT.

The telegraph announces that the Ecclesiastical Court of Berlin has pronounced the dismissal of Archbishop Ledochowski:

The indictment against him was divided into six classes of infractions by that prelate of the laws of May, 1873. The first relates to the employment of the Polish language for religious instruction in the colleges of Posen. The Government having invited the Professors of that branch of education to give their lessons in German, with the reserve of certain exceptions specified in the ministerial decision, the Archbishop ordered them to take no notice of that injunction, and as most of the teachers obeyed him, they were nearly all discharged.

The offenses of the second division relate to the publication of the resolutions of the Fulda Episcopal Conference.

Those of the third concern violations of the law of May 11, 1873, on the nomination of ecclesiastics. The charge enumerates five appointed by that prelate without the assent of the Government, the prosecutions instituted against him on that head resulted in his condemnation to a series of fines, the total of which amounts to about 30,000 thalers, and for which has been substituted, in consequence of the refusal of the Archbishop to pay, an imprisonment of two years, which the condemned is at this moment undergoing at Ostrowo.

The fourth group of offenses mentioned in the indictment bears in the refusal of Mgr. Ledochowski to name definitive occupants to different cures long since vacant.

Then comes, as the fifth, the excommunication pronounced against the Abbé Schrœder, the only professor of religious instruction that submitted to the prescriptions of the Government and not to the orders of his ecclesiastical superior.

The last charge of all relates to the refusal of the Archbishop to resign his functions, as he had been invited to do by the Superior President of the Province in a letter of Nov. 24, 1873, in conformity with article 24 of the law of May 12 in the same year. Mgr. Ledochowski replied to that summons by saying that he was not at all surprised at it, but could not comply because a Catholic Bishop can never be degraded from his post.

Such, in substance, are the different offenses which led to the citation of the Archbishop before the special court charged to take cognizance of ecclesiastical offenses. It is known that the accused refused to attend, although the superior authorities had left him the faculty of proceeding from Ostrowo to Berlin in order to appear in court. The Public Prosecutor supported the accusation with energy. "Respect to the authority of the laws," he said, "was an essential condition of the life of States. The idea of any man having a right to interpret legal enactments in his own fashion, and can submit to them or not, according to his own views, is a notion essentially revolutionary, and subversive of all order. Even in the case of a private individual such thoughts would be dangerous; but how much more so when put forward by an Archbishop." The speaker, in conclusion, insisted on the revocation of Monsigneur Ledochowski, and the court, after deliberating for three-quarters of an hour, adhered to that recommendation.

SAPPHIRES IN COLORADO.

The Denver (Col.) *News* of the 3d inst. says: "A miner who has been engaged for some months past working in the bars along the Platte for five or six miles above Denver had the good fortune to find several sapphires, which he saved without knowing anything about their value. One day last week, a stranger who was prospecting along the river was shown the stones, when he bought the largest one for two dollars. He brought it to town, and upon a test it was pronounced a sapphire and a very fine one. It was placed in the hands of I. Haberl, lapidary, to be cut. The rough stone weighed nineteen and a half carats, and yesterday he delivered to the owner a beautifully cut gem therefrom, weighing full twelve carets, and valued at $500. The miner was also in town yesterday, and became very much astonished upon learning the value of the pebble he had parted with for a two-dollar greenback. He left two more with Mr. Haberl and proposes to enjoy, himself, some of the profits of their polishing. The gentleman who bought the first-mentioned stone is experienced in such things, though a comparative stranger in this region. In the past week he has himself found within two miles of Denver an emerald which he believes still more valuable than the sapphire, and a very fine water agate, which will produce a beautiful gem of strawberry color. He has sent the emerald east. Three diamonds have been exhibited in Denver in the past week, that the owner said were found in Colorado and east of the range. We cannot vouch for the truth of this report, but there is no question as to the fact that the others were all found within less than six miles of the Denver Post Office."

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ELEVATORS AND COMBINED ELEVATORS AND STAIRS FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 1st day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the elevators and combined elevators and stairs of corner pavilion—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, or called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for each elevator complete, and for each combined elevator and stair complete.

The elevators of Divisions I. and II. must be completed within three months from date of acceptance of proposal, and the combined elevators and stairs within six months from same date.

The contractors will be required to guarantee their work for a period of two years.

Payments will be made for each elevator on its completion, less ten (10) per cent., which will be retained until the elevators have been satisfactorily tested for the period of six months.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, (25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to award each division to a different bidder, at its option. Any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not engaged in the manufacture of elevators.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Elevators, &c.," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT-IRON FURRING AND LATHING FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE AT NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 18th day of May, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the whole of the Wrought-iron Furring and Lathing required for the building.

Copies of the specifications may be had and the plans seen on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to subdivide the various items of work among the different bidders at its option. Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought-iron furring and lathing, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid for Wrought-iron Furring and Lathing," and addressed to

CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO IRON CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS, GIRDERS, &c., AND CAST-IRON COLUMNS, LINTELS, &c.

No. 120 BROADWAY, May 5, 1874.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 M. of THURSDAY, the 14th May, for furnishing, delivering, and setting in place the wrought-iron floor beams, girders, &c., with their necessary anchors, ties, &c.; also cast-iron columns, lintels, mullions, &c., for the building proposed to be erected in Cedar and Pine sts., between Broadway and Nassau st.

The wrought-iron work will amount to about 230 tons and the cast-iron to about 190 tons.

Each proposal must be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposal for Iron Work," (with the name of the proposer.) The proposal must be accompanied by the guarantee of a responsible surety to the amount of $15,000, for the execution of a contract and the faithful performance of the work under it, if awarded to the proposer.

Blank forms of proposals, contract specifications, and schedules of the work can be obtained of the undersigned on and after Saturday, the 9th inst., at his office, where, also, the plans of the work may be seen and further information obtained.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

THEODORE WESTON, Superintending Engineer, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

The Directors invite tenders for the supply of 6,000 TONS OF COAL for use in their ferry steamers on the Detroit River, delivered on rail or vessel at their dock, at Windsor, in about equal monthly proportions to the end of August.

Also, for 15,000 TONS OF COAL for use in their locomotives, about half to be delivered free on board cars on the company's premises at Suspension Bridge, and the remainder at Hamilton, up to the end of September. This coal to be "Beaver Hill," or coal of equal quality.

All coal to be good round Lump Coal, free from slack, and subject to the company's weights at receiving points.

Tenders sealed and marked "Tender for Coal," addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to the 10th May next.

Cash payments monthly.

JOSEPH PRICE, General Manager.

GENERAL OFFICES, HAMILTON, April 29, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR THE LAYING OF FORCE, Main, and Distributing Pipe for the College Point Water Works will be received until 7 P. M., May 15. Specifications and blank proposals can be obtained at the office of ROSSI & FRAME, Civil Engineers, Main st., Flushing. Proposals will be addressed at their office, and indorsed "Proposals for Laying Water Pipe."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON LABAYEN Y ARANZABE, late of the City of Matanzas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.

MARIA DE LA CONCEPCION ARANZABE, Administratrix with the will annexed.

d19-law6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. Coffin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM R. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, A. D. 1874.—Dated this 12th day of January, A. D. 1874.

RICHARD P. BERRIEN, Administrator.

ja16-law6m*F

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PRIESTLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William Bruorton, No. 169 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of November, 1873.

DEBORAH PRIESTLEY, Executrix, &c.

n14-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH M. M. WHITE, late of the City, County, and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1873.

LAURA CORDELIA KNAPP POMEROY, CAROLINE PIERCE, Executrices.

d12-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL MARSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 111 Broadway, (Room No. 54,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.

JOHN J. MARSH, THOS. E. STILLMAN, Administrators.

ja16-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE TUGNOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Rufus B. Cowing, at No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of August next. —Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1874.

RUFUS B. COWING, P. D. P. RICKETTS, H. R. DEMILT, Executors.

f13-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE BRINCKERHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No 52 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 2d day of April, 1874. The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Administrators, with the will annexed, by HENRY PARISH, President.

ap4-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE L. HAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 8 East Twenty-ninth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1874.

ja23-law6mF* THOMAS HITCHCOCK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER F. RANDOLPH, late of Dunellen, N. J., merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 333 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1874.

WILSON G. HUNT, Executor.

ja23-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PAYNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of A. W. Speir, No. 49 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.

JEMIMA PAYNE, Executrix.

mh27-law6mF*

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, May 9, at 12 noon.

CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. ——, May 16, at 12 noon. Freight and way passengers only.

ACAPULCO, Capt. ——, May 23, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, calling at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

CHINA....May 2
GRANADA....May 16
COLORADO....May 30

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong...April 12	From Yokohama...April 21
From Hong Kong...May 13	From Yokohama...May 20
From Hong Kong...May 27	From Yokohama...June 3

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

RUFUS HATCH, Vice President and Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Scotia, Wednesday, May 6	Parthia, Saturday, May 23
Algeria, Saturday, May 9	*Russia, Wednesday, May 27
*Cuba, Wednesday, May 13	China, Saturday, May 30
Java, Saturday, May 16	Calabria, Wed'day, June 3
Abyssinia, Wed'y, May 20	Batavia, Saturday, June 6

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M. on SATURDAY, 9th May, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

Tuesday steamers proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday steamers proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday steamers proceed direct to Glasgow.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Utopia, Saturday....May 9	Elysia, Tuesday....May 19
Victoria, Tuesday..May 12	Olympia, Thursday.May 21
Caledonia, Thurs...May 14	India, Saturday.....May 23
Macedonia, Sat'day.May 16	Bolivia, Tuesday....May 26

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. Intermediate, $30. Steerage, $25.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC....SATURDAY, May 9, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC....SATURDAY, May 16, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC....SATURDAY, May 23, at 11 A. M.
OCEANIC....SATURDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE....Saturday...May 16
VILLE DE PARIS....Saturday...May 30
LAFAYETTE....Saturday...June 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125.......Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. Removed to No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, May 9, 12 M.
CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, May 16, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND........Saturday, May 23, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, May 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, June 6, 10 A. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, at No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH....May 15
CLARIBEL....June 5

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ATLAS....May 15
ETNA....June 2

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents. Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA........SATURDAY, May 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA........SATURDAY, May 30
STATE OF GEORGIA........SATURDAY, June 13

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

HERDER, Capt. A. FISCHER, May 19.
GOETHE, Capt. J. A. WILSON, June 2,

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship GRAF BISMARCK, Capt. G. MEYER, will sail on WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. MEYER, on SATURDAY, May 9.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin....$120
Second cabin....72
Steerage....30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE SHOULD procure "Appleton's European Guide" before starting on the steamer.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers st.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN....May 2
PEMBROKE....May 16

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin....$55 currency
Steerage....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff....$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. MANKIN, WEDNESDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, May 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, May 9.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, May 13.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. GUARD....May 12, 2 P. M.
(No Boat May 19.)
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH....May 26, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE....June 2, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN....June 9, 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE....June 16, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $25, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Queen..Sat., May 9, 10 A.M.	Spain..Sat., May 30, 3 P.M.
Canada..Sat., May 16, 3 P.M.	Italy..Sat., June 6, 9:30 A.M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER....Wednesday, May 13, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, May 12.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, May 19.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, May 26.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau)...May 14
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)....May 16
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)....May 21
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)....May 28

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist* for May contains fare and expenses for over 1,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $350, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.

COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS, INDISPENSABLE to American citizens going abroad, issued by RUFUS K. McHARG, Notary and Commissioner of Deeds for every State, No. 135 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, an intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 4, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

11:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,

Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at No. 241 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Franklin st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, May 1.......3 P. M.	Friday, May 1.......7 A. M.
Saturday, May 2..3:30 P. M.	Saturday, May 2......7 A. M.
Monday, May 4.......4 P. M.	Monday, May 4.......7 A. M.
Wed., May 6.......10 A. M.	Tuesday, May 5.......7 A. M.
Friday, May 8.......8 A. M.	Thursday, May 7....9 A. M.
Saturday, May 9.1:30 P. M.	Friday, May 8..12:30 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK; barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's, Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents.

J. & E. MYERS.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of April, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES C. MENGEL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON GOTTGETREN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the twenty-third day of April, 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Solomon Gottgetren, of the City of New-York, in said District; who was on the twenty-eighth day of March, A. D. 1874, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

SOLOMON MICHELFACHER, Assignee.

my1-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of AARON A. EINSTEIN, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 1st day of May, 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN WILLIAMS, bankrupt, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

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MARBLE MANTELS.

ALL KINDS OF MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED work manufactured and sold at lowest competitive prices at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av. Diamond-cutting machine in operation.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANITE for Bulkhead or River Wall.—Sealed proposals for the above material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, May 11, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.